HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
• Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,998—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th Oct.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt,	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon,	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer,	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon,	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt,	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh,	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,633	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiomet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For farther Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPTON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 407	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 660, 2nd Class Rs. 484, Saloon Rs. 660.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings, Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England, Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 705; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & Co.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STAGE COACH.

TRAVELLING between WATHAR, MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI and *vice versa*,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,
PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA
AND
NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCO ATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO
MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")
ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.
J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS.
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MANILA ROPES! MANILA ROPES!!

MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CARBO, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a [illegible]. Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, AT 9-15 P.M.,

A GRAND RECITAL

Will be given by

The Renowned Contralto,

MADAME

ALICE GOMEZ

prior to her departure to London.

Reserved Seats... ... ... Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats ... ... Rs. 3 & Rs. 2.

Can be had at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co, Pianoforte Depot, 40, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following route laid down for Carriages and will be kept by the Police:—

Starting from the Town Hall.

(a) Bazaar Gate Street, South of the Municipal Garden, Hornby Road across Carnac Road into Shekh Memon Street to Mumbadevi Corner, Kalbadevi Road as far as Robert Money School up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital direct,

or

(b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road and then via Cruikshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.

II. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order,

In the event of a crush in Shekh Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) Carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street, Abdul Rahman Street on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round along the route laid down and go in the reverse direction except at certain points viz; at Money School, Pydhoni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station, but can leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side Streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October, 1903.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order,

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 14th October, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st inst., being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY have THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS, at No. 5, Rogay Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for the above Meeting must reach the undersigned at the Gymkhana by SATURDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst.

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

ONE WEEK MORE!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Uniffos, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of:—

1,300 TONS OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered by first week in November, 1903, and delivery of the balance, 1,000 tons to commence 15th November, 1903, and be completed by January, 1904.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the rafts.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of:—

183 Tons Boards Teak Wagon Bottom,
170 Tons ditto Roof,
78 Tons ditto Lining,

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Waste and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc,"
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12th October, 1903.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
89 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions"
and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who may prefer, to join our classes previous to going up for

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, at 3-30 P. M. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1903, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend,
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October to 4th November, 1903, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be OPEN for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent,

Bombay, 16th October, 1903.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
ALL THE BOOKS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

	Rs.	as
T. Inman's Ancient Faiths, 2 vols.	42	0
Works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, 2 vols.	8	0
Smith's Religion of the Semites	4	8
J. Wilson's Indian Caste	8	0
Dr. Phil's Essays on Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of Parsis	2	8
Manning's Ancient and Medieval India, 2 vols.	10	0
H. H. Wilson's Essays on Sanskrit Literature, 3 vols	24	0
Do. do. Religion of the Hindoos, 2 vols.	14	0
A. C. Fraser's Works of G. Berkeley, 3 vols.	15	0
Bridgewater's Treatise, 7 vols.	10	8
A. Fernandez's Account of Polynesian Races, 2 vols.	8	0
Sir C. Lyall's Antiquity of Man	7	8
Figuier's Primitive Man	4	0
F. Muller's Facts and Arguments for Darwin	2	0
Pritchard's Natural History of Man, 2 vols.	16	0
Redfield's Comparative Physiognomy	5	0
Monier Williams's Buddhism	9	0
Copleston's Buddhism, Primitive and Present, Magadha and Ceylon	9	0
Dorman's Origin of Primitive Superstition	6	8
Cox's Mechanism of Man, 2 vols.	10	0
Lenormant's Chaldean Magic	4	8
Brown's The Dervishes or Oriental Spiritualism	5	0
Kardec's Experimental Spiritualism	6	0
Do. Practical do.	6	0
A. R. Wallace on Miracles & Modern Spiritualism	3	8
Do. Darwinism	4	0
J. St. Mill's Subjection of Women	3	0
J. T. Wheeler's History of India, 5 vols.	52	8
Genl. Sir G. Chesny's Indian Polity	6	0
H. Jephson's The Platform, 2 vols.	5	0
G. Tomlin's Memoirs and Life of Pitt, 3 vols.	10	8
Sheridan's Speeches, 5 vols.	20	0
Huskisson's do. 3 vols.	10	8
Fox's do. 6 vols.	24	0
Erskine's do. 4 vols.	16	0
Curzon's do.	6	0
Jeffreys' Essays	7	0
Defence of Lord Pigott	10	0
Do. do. G. Stratton (Murder of Lord Pigott)	4	0
Do. by S. S. Hossen (Bhopal Affairs)	2	0
Major E. Bell's Retrospect and Prospect of Indian Policy	7	0
Do. Our Great Vassal Empire	3	0
J. H. Bell's British India and British Folks	4	8
Col. J. Robertson's Ind O Scot	2	8
Digby's A Friend in Need; Friendship Forgotten	3	8
Do. India for Indians and for England	3	8
History of Sect of Maharajas with Evidence and Judgment in Libel Case	32	0
History of Nildarpan with State Trial of Rev. Long	1	0
The Hurdwan Inquiry	3	0
Revelation of an Orderly	1	0
Reed's Revelation of an Indian Detective	1	0
Do. Brilliant Detective	1	0
Do. Knavery Unmasked	2	0
Maharaja of Cashmir, A Vindication, &c.	1	0
Trial of Sir R. C. D. Tichborne with Reports, &c., 9 vols.	75	0
Swinnerton's Indian Nights' Entertainments	8	0
Sir Bartle Frere's Old Deccan Days	6	0
Stoke's Indian Fairy Tale	3	8
Kelley's Curiosities of Folk Lore	3	8
Bomford's Turkish Ali Tales	2	8
Pritchard's Chronicles of Budzepore	3	0
Bell's Raja Nity in English	2	0
Do. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir in English	1	8
Forbes' Hatamtai in English	9	0
Lieut.-Col. Clarke's Divan Hafiz in English, 3 vols. in 2	15	0
R. F. Barton's Supplemental Nights to Arabian Nights for Private Subscribers only, 6 vols.	120	0
Benares (1893 Ed.)		
Do. The Jew, the Gipsy and El Islam...	15	0
Travernier Bernier's Collection of Travels, Original Edition, London 1684	35	0
Voyage La De F. Bernier, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1723	12	0
Renuell and Others' Description, Historic and Geographic, De L' Inde, 3 vols., Berlin 1786...	75	0
An Old Map L'Asie, &c., 1692	75	0
Bernier Histoire, &c. Du Grand Mogul, Paris 1671	12	0
Voyages De Mr. L Chardin En Perse, &c. De Lorient, 10 vols. in 5	50	0
G. Shirt's Soinde-English Dictionary	6	0
Alexander's English Russian, Russian English, Dictionary	12	0
Pickwick Papers in Russian	4	0
Lock's Practical Gold Mining	20	0
Do. Gold, its Occurence and Extraction	20	0
Hatch and Chalmer's Gold Mines of Rand	7	8
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Rural Life in Bengal	4	0
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Letter to Director of E. I. Co. from Major-General Stewart, 1787	10	0
Life in Bombay	6	8
Douglas' Bombay and Western India, 2 vols.	12	0
Do. Book of Bombay	4	0
Wheeler's History of English Settlement in India	6	0
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Sir Bayley's Local Mahomedan Dynasties, Gujrat	5	0
Memoirs of Military Operation, Nagpur Subsidiary Force	5	0
Lieut.-Genl. Hislop's Mahratta and Pindaree Campaigns	6	0
Notes to late Transactions in Mahratta Empire	6	0
Lieut.-Col. Blacker's Memoirs of Operation, &c., during Mahratta War	25	0
Moore's Hindu Infanticide	10	0
Collection of Treaties and Engagements with Native Princes, &c., of Asia on behalf of E.I.Co.	30	0
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Howorth's History of Mongul, 9th to 19th Century, 3 vols.	24	0
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S. M. Latif's History of the Punjab	8	0
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Mill and Wilson's History of British India, 9 vols	21	0
Sir A. Barnes's Cabul	4	0
Mason's Journey in Afghanistan, Panjab, &c., 3 vols.	9	0
Terrier's Caravan Journeys	4	0
Do. History of Afghan	6	0
Kaye's War in Afghanistan, 2 vols.	10	0
Papers Regarding Mily. Operations in Afghan	6	0
Stocqueler's Memorial of Afghan	6	0
Mackenzie's Life in Mission Camp and Zenana, 3 vols.	5	8
Fraser's Dark Falcon, 4 vols. (Eastern Tales)	6	0
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W. B. Lewis' Text Book of Mental Diseases, 1889	8	0
Hill and Cooper's Siphilis, 1881	7	0
A. W. Blyth's Poisons, their Effect and Detection, &c., 1895	9	0
Mayne's Medical Lexicon, Terms Ancient and Modern 1860	9	0
Woodridge's Typhoid Fever and Abortive Treatment, 1896	4	0
O'Shaughnessy's Bengal Dispensary, 1841	6	0
Fluckiger & Hanbury's History of Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin, Great Britain and British India 1874	8	0
U. C. Dutt's & G. King's Materia Medica of Hindoos, 1877	5	0
Dymock, Warden and Hooper's Pharmacographia, India, 3 vols.	21	0
Sexual Science	2	0
Private Counsellor	2	0
Aristotle's Master Piece	1	8
Maria Monk	1	0
Convant Life Unveiled	1	0
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	12
Palmistry	0	12
British Theatre or a Collection of Plays which are acted at Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, &c., Mrs. Inch Bold, 25 vols.	37	8
Jerdon's Birds of India, 3 vols.	75	0
Max Müller's Rig Veda, Sanskrit 4 to, vol. I to IV	50	0
Atkinsons's Laili and Majnun in English	2	8
S. Golam Hossen's Seir-Mutagherin, being an History of the reigns of seven Emperors of Hindustan and Bengal in English 4 vols	20	0

ROMJAN MULLICK & Co.,
BOOK-SELLERS,
50, RADHABAZAR, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,
'JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.
The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."
All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.
Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, You can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER, in the Rajkumar College, Raipur, on Rs. 250—10—300. Applicants should state their age, teaching experience and university qualifications. Copies of Testimonials as to character and conduct should also be enclosed. No Candidate will be appointed who is not capable of taking an interest in the games and amusements of the Students out of School hours. Such applications should be forwarded prepaid to the Undersigned not later than the 15th November, 1903. Rejected applications will not be answered nor will they be returned.

ALEX. MONRO,
Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 14th October, 1903.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is NOW OPEN for the SEASON. Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in Charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer.

LEIGHTON, B. KER,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JAITHABHAI DEVCARAN, widower, a Dasa Shrimali Bania, a Merchant, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MANI, daughter of the said JAITHABHAI DEWCARAN of Bombay, a Dasa Shrimali Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Vadni Gadi outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifteenth Day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 15th day of October, 1903.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT of SADDLE and HARNESS carried on by a best West Indian Foreman, well-known by Leading Firms in Bombay and N. W. P.

Repairing and Repairing Riding Goods and Lady's Saddles will be done in a best way and style. Besides all kinds of high class articles pertaining to Saddlery and Harness, can be had,

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES.

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A
PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Re. 2-8.
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		500
1 Do.	Cash		300
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 20 each...	400
100 Do.	"	" 10 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 5 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 4 " ...	800
523 Prizes...		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. system
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD,
The only English Auctioneer in Bombay,
Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
THURSDAY next, October 22nd, 1903.

Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD has received instructions to offer for bona-fide sale, at his Auction Rooms as above,

A FULL BAND ORCHESTRIEN

Playing upon 244 pipes, with drums, cymbols, bells triangle, etc.
The instrument is contained in a very handsome oak case with glass doors and panels and will be offered together with
12 rollers playing 2 European and 3 Hindoo selections.
N.B.—The instrument is in good order, requiring slight repair and cleaning.
On view daily from 9 till 5.
Auction will commence at 2 p. m.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover. Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Ariel Cycles.

EXCELLENT FLAT TO LET, opposite Bandstand. Rs. 175. Apply to J. C. KIDDLE, Apollo Street.

BOOTS and SHOES, FRESH ARRIVAL of STOCK.—We have just unpacked a large stock of Ladies' Gent's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality. A visit to our Shop is respectfully solicited.—Messrs. HUSSONALLY, MOOLA HAKIMJI & BROS., New Arcade Foot Path, Crawford Market.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN travelling in Burma will TAKE UP AGENCY in any buying line. References given if required. Apply, stating terms, etc., to PAT DOYLE, 293, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is NOW OPENED for Visitors, entirely under new and better Management. Occupies the highest and most central position consisting of detached Bungalows and Blocks, suitable for Families and others.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Excellent and to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar Station.—HAPOO SHERKER, Phaeton and Tonga Supplier, Wai.

JUST UNPACKED.—American Harness, Foot Bells, English Saddles, Bridles, Martingales Bits, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT highest quality work—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 130.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Gwalior,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,000,000
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HAMBURG,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

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2 ½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

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For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,410,000

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), and Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Re. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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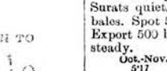

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In every case the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

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TERMS CASH OR V. P.

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1	Fine Silk Embroidered Tea Cloths, 36in. × 36in. ....Rs. 5 to	7	8
2	Sweet Bowls Lotus, Ladaki or Chenar Pattern, per pair	30	0
3	Putties, Khaki, Navy Blue, Dark Green, &c., per pair.....	0	14
4	Papier Machie Writing Set, complete ..... Rs. 10 to	25	0
5	Snow Leopard Skins, well cured, Rs. 30 to	50	0
6	Carved Walnut Wood Chair, Rs. 12 to	15	0

Unapproved Goods can be returned under V. P. System.

THE PATRIOT CO.,
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 15

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-4	=	+ 1-8
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	65 15-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	27 5-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	60 7-8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	=	unchanged
Berlin	Nil		
New York Demand	4 85 5-8	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ...	3 5-8	pr ct	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	pr ct	= - 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4	pr ct	= + 5-8
7 day market loans	2 1-4	pr ct	= — 1-1

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 50,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, 10 5-16 Nov.-Dec. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 5-8 Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone easier.

Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 3 4, Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone easier.

Do. Brown 32 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Business done. Tone easier.

Linseed Bold 37. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Coffee in New York 7 5-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5.90 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 17	5 11	5 09	5 08
+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5 08	5 08	5 09	5 09
unchanged	unchanged	+ 1	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	48,000 bales.
Do. last year.....	41,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	33,00 "
Do. Continent	13,00 "
Mid-Uplands	9 20 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.....	9 59 + 9
Do. March	9 58 + 9

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	9 58 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.....	9 41 + 8
Do. April	9 53 + 10
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 15th October, 1903:—

Cotton	120 bales.
Wheat.....	11,450 cwts.
Linseed	2,759 "
Rape, Ital and Mustard seeds.....	1,222 "
Castorseed	6,908 "
Poppyseed.....	81 "
Groundnuts	45 "
Castorseed	2,124 "
Rice	2,103 "
Myrabollams	50 "
Cottonseed	10,581 "

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 16.

COTTON.—A reaction set in at the commencement of the week, and the smart decline in prices last week has been succeeded by a steady rise in the Home markets. It would appear that this rise is due more to a legitimate demand for the staple than to adverse accounts of the growing crop in America, as the rise has been gradual and steady. We give below our usual comparisons of the New York markets:—

In New York—	8th Oct.	15th Oct.	
Mid-Uplands	9.30	9.30	+20
Futures, month of Dec.	9.24	9.10	+26
" March	9.25	9.55	+30

In ready Cotton there has been a small business done in our market. Selection is now getting so difficult that early arrivals of New Crop, provided they be of nice quality, should meet a good market here. In New Crop there has been more doing during the week. Exporters both to Europe and Japan have been buyers, and mills have also taken a fair amount of Cotton for near and forward deliveries. For exports the demand has run on Oomras, Broach, and M.-G. Bengals, and Mills have bought a good line of Khandeish from December to February and M.-G. Bengals for November. The market has been very steady. More business might have been put through had sellers been prepared to meet buyers, but the steady advance in the Home markets has made them chary of operating to any extent.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

		Rs.	
Fine	M G Broach.....	22	—23 Mar. delivery.
Good	" "	22	"
Fine	" Bengals	187	Nov.
Fine	" "	184	Dec.
Fine	" "	183	Jan.
Fine	" Scinde Punjab	176	Nov.
Fine	" "	183	Dec.
Fine	" "	182	Jan.
Fine	" Dumraonnum Poolgaum..	2 2	Dec-Jan
Fine	" Khanguam Akola G.S..	262	"
	" " F.S..	198	"
	" Comawattee	196	"
Fully Good	Khandesh	152	"
Fine H G	Bengals.....	183	Nov Dec
"	"	181	Dec Jan
Fully Good	"	170	25th Jan.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—The continued fine weather during the week has had beneficial effect on the growing crop, and from all sides excellent accounts are to hand. In some places picking has begun, notably Agra, where the late heavy rain fell, and these first pickings will probably show some damage. Rabi sowing are progressing favourably.

LINSEED.—The business done during the week has been on a limited scale, and the price has given way about 1 anna per cwt. We quote at the close in a steadier market Rs. 6-5.

RAPESEED.—There has been fairly good demand, owing to a rise in prices in the Home Market, and rates have advanced 1 anna for Yellow and 3 annas for Brown, the Market closing steady, as under:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5-7-9	per cwt.
Yellow "	" 5-13 to 5-14	"
Guzerat	" 5-13-0	"

POPPYSEED.—There has not been much business done during the past week. The market is quiet, and the closing quotation slightly easier at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been quiet but steady with a small business passing at Rs. 21-8, at which rate we close.

WHEAT.—At the commencement of the week the market was quiet with little business doing, but at the close is som what steadier, and we quote:

	Rs.	30	per candy
91 Pusi	"	29	"
Club No. 1	"	13-8	"
Hard Red			

FREIGHTS.—The market has been dull throughout the week, and rates have somewhat declined Business has been done for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 12s. 9d.; Harve at 13s.; Hamburg 13s 6d; Genoa at 12s. 9d.; and Liverpool at 13. For November sellers quote 13s. 3d. For December business has been done at 13s. 3d. There is little enquiry. A small line was booked at 14s. 3d., January to March. Owners are still firm. Very little has been done by liners. "Rubattino" are quoting 13s. 3d., 13s. 9d., and 14s. 6d. for November, and 14s., 14s. 6d., and 15s. for forward.

The following steamers have been chartered during the week:—

s. s. Gravilly Hall, ready ..... 12s. 9d. p.p.
s. s. Djibouti, Oct.-Nov. ..... 12s. 9d. Dunkirk and Havre
s. s. Lisbon, Oct.-Nov. ..... 13s., p.p., option 2 p.p., 13s. 6d.
s. s. Gomawattee, Nov. ..... 13s. p. p.
s. s. Baron Elton, Nov. ..... 13s. p. p.

EXCHANGE.—This market has not altered during the past week, and it will surprise no one if it remains where it is until after the Divali. Business continues on most limited scale. Money is absolutely a drug. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 84 lakhs up to-day, due to large receipts of gold in Calcutta from Australia. Council Bills were sold at the same rate as last week, with a large percentage. Eastern values fluctuate with silver, and are steady at the close.

The following changes occur in the Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement of the 3rd October, as compared with the Statement of the 26th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	4,10,127	Decrease.
Other Deposits	23,33,125	Increase.
Sundries	23,700	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,83,865	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities ...	7,663	Decrease
Oredits on Securities	3,46,131	Increase.
Loans do.	5,20,470	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	5,41,617	Increase.
Balances with other Banks ...	2,65,811	Increase.
Sundries	10,202	Increase.
Cash	14,45,442	Increase.

The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance is 84 lakhs up and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unaltered at 3 per cent per annum The Bank of Madras weekly Cash Balance is 3 lakhs down and the Bank rate unchanged at 4 per cent per annum.

The mail of the 2nd October brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,70,000
Bombay	"	17,70,000
Madras	"	3,30,000
	Rs.	47,70,000

The mail of the 9th October brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	37,20,000
Bombay	"	12,80,000
Madras	"	
	Rs.	50,00,000

The mail of the 16th October brings £130,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,80,000
Bombay	"	21,40,000
Madras	"	
	Rs.	52,20,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last the whole 50 lakhs sold at the same rate as last week, viz., 1s. 4d and 1-70 lakh extra were allotted to Bombay at 1s 4 1-32d. The minimum rate received 26 per cent. The total amount sold during the week was 51·20 lakhs, and the amount to be alloted next week remains at 50 lakhs. This morning a small extra allotment has been made to Calcutta of half a lakh at 1s. 4 1-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last week the quotations for 2½ per cent. paper closed steady at 98 15-16 for cash and 98 13-16 for the 2nd November settlement. At the beginning of this week a slightly easier feeling was observable in the marker, and rates very gradually declined until 98 13-16 cash and 98 11-16 forward were quoted. Yesterday, however, the Bank of Bengal cash balance was reported 84 lakhs up, with the result that paper advanced 1-8 per cent. in both positions. That it did not advance further shows that the general feeling with operators is, that for the time being, 3 1-2 per cents. are high enough, and that the present extraordinary ease in the Money Market cannot last very much longer. Business has passed to-day at these higher rates, viz., 98 15-16 and 98 13-16, but at the close the tendency appears to be towards weakness. Port Trust Bonds and other similar stocks are neglected.

	Repayable,	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	1031-2
4 per cent " " ...	1930	104
4 per cent " " ...	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1923	103
4 per cent " " ...	1940	103 1-2
5 per cent. " " ...	Taxes	119 1-2
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust ...	1959	101
4 per cent " " ...	1961	10

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	71 14	
Do. do. 1st Settlement	"	71 14	
Do. do. 2nd do.	"	71 15	
English Bar Gold, ready		24 1	

The Silver Market is firm with a considerable business doing, and rates have advanced during the week over a rupee.

METALS.—In COPPER and YELLOW METAL there has been no business doing during the week owing to the decline in prices in the Home markets. IRON and STEEL are steady, and business has been done in G. S. and STEEL SHEETS and HOOPS. All other descriptions are quiet owing to the approach of the Diwali Holidays.

PIECEGOODS.—The Market has been quiet with very little doing. Prices in GREYS have given way by 1 to 1¼ annas in certain cases, and there is only a moderate demand from up-country for goods in general. Prices for WHITES and other goods remain unchanged, but with a tendency to drop. Dealers are engaged in taking stocks and making preparations for illuminations in the approaching Diwali and no business is reported to have been done. If Manchester keeps to its present level no business of any importance will be possible in Diwali.

YARNS.—The market here had been steady during the week but closes strong and advancing. Prices have gone up by fully 1-8 anna per lb. on last sales. Over 30,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. The China Market is steady.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,275 and Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,225. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 40. In mill shares Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,750, cum-dividend, and Colaba Land at Rs. 415, cum-dividend Chinas are steady at Rs. 680. Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 760. Connaught Mill shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 435, Coorlas are unchanged at Rs. 560. Davids are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 260, Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 210, Iranji Petits have improved to Rs. 725. Howard and Bullroughs have changed hands at at Rs. 415. Hindustan Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 400. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 107 1-2 James Greaves are steady at Rs. 360. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 95. Jamsheds have changed hands at and about Rs. 95. Lakhmidas Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 385 and Morarjees at Rs. 1,780, cum-dividend. Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 765 and Sassoon Silk Mill shares at Rs. 530. Solahpurs have changed hands at Rs. 1,910, cum-dividend. Standards have improved to Rs. 350. Svadeshis have advanced to Rs. 900, cum-dividend, and Kohinoors to Rs. 355. In miscellaneous list Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 250 and are steady at this rate. Bombay-Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 6,800 and quarter shares are steady at Rs. 1,725. Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 900 and Delhi Flours at Rs. 170. Ice shares are quiet at Rs. 248 and Rs. 245, and Treachers at Rs. 600. Punjam Nurs are quiet at Rs. 430. Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs. 140 X. D. Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs. 24. In Press shares Mofussils have improved to Rs. 535, New Berars to Rs. 562 1-2, cum-dividend, and New Indians to Rs. 155, cum-dividend. Hingolees are unchanged at Rs. 172 1-2, cum dividend. Volkarts are quiet at Rs. 1,000. Munmar Press have improved to Rs. 232 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are weak at Rs. 427 1-2 and Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 475. The rest are unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T, ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand...	1s 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight O. A....	1s 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Frances 5 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	187
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 14
1st Settlement	"	98 12

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed —Tone steady.				
Ready	6	5	0	
Rapeseed,—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 5	7	0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	13	to 5 14	
Yellow Guzerat	" 5	13	0	"
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Rents... ...	6	4	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Rents... ...	21	8	0	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pusi, 91 per cent.....	Rs. 30	4 per candy
Club, No. 1	" 29	8 "
Hard, Red	" 23	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Firm.	
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	7,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 23	5 17	5 16	5 15
+6	+6	+7	+7

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hansa line steamer Lindenfels, 1862 tons, Captain A Weighmann, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Bunil, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hullmba, 1,867 tons, Captain P Macgregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 54 cases opium, 163 horses, and 81 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Aspinwall, Mr Storer, Mrs Place, Mrs Lamee, Captain and Mrs Sarlane and 60 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	.....	.....
Do No 102	.....	.....
Do No 103	.....	.....

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Shira (Transport)	Hartley	Berbera, Oct 9
16	Moldavia s	Gordon	London, Sept 25
	Bullmba s	Macgregor	Busreh, Oct 8

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Boscombe s	Taylor	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	King Arthur s	Daniel	Persian Gulf
	Nankin (Transp'd)	Roberts	Berbera

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Lindenfels, Weighmann, for Hamburg.
" Shirley, Satchell, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nevasa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c.
" China, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here on the evening of the 14th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Nippon from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—187 cwt cottonseed R J Kutnagur.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Redhill s—1000 cwt gingelly seed A Blasckeck and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Grantley Hall s—300 bales cotton fly and waste P Hurjee and Co; 200 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 1000 cwt wheat N Steinthal and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Beckenham s—297 cwt oilpresscake Ralli Brothers.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Virginia s—200 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
FOR HAMBURG.
Virginia s—111 bales cotton W Wall and Sons; 30 cwt animal guts Meyer and Roscher; 89 cwt bones Riddle Reeve and Co.
FOR LEITH.
Khalif s—1150 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
Beckenham s—1000 cwts cottonseed A Blaschcek and Co.
FOR ROBE.
Idzumi Maru s—198 bales cotton and 1000 cwts wheat D B Lam and Co.
China s—900 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1000 cwts wheat John Fairclaugh and Co; 100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton Tata and Co, 1000 cwts wheat Fleming Shaw and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Chusan s—300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 230 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
China s—900 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales R S Wadia and Co; 250 bales twist Tata and Sons; 24 bales twist R Nixon; 50 tons old iron Societa Coloniale Italiana.
Idzumi Maru s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
China s—1200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Chusan s—10 cwts condiments A Nowrojee; 10 cases aventurine stone G Jamsetjee.
Idzumi Maru s—50 bales twist Tabti and Co.
Ionia s—1 case saffron R M Jaffer and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XIX. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 18TH OCTOBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Mattns.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutti in G.
Hymns—453, 460 and 462.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—431, 460 and 465.
Collections for—SChurch expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Chrichton.
Hymns—491, 71 and 200.
Psalm—63 1-4.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—8.
Hymns—491, 107 and 200.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata.
6-0 a.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—367, and 3 S.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—175 and 228.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—178, 24 and 357.
9 p. m.—Sunday and School.
Offertories during the day for Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Mofussil C. M. S. stations in Western India.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. J. F. Row.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Rite.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—432, 447 and 455.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—242, 425, 435, 437 and 551.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral. Preacher. Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for Church expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—202, 323 and 283.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—253, 619, 162 and 22.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. Isaac Row.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher,—Rev. Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev Edward Gearey
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, Byculla.)

6 p. m.—Evening Service.
6 p. m.—Wednesday, Evening Prayer Meeting.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

Friday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in North-West India and slightly in Burma. Pressure is in moderate to considerable defect over the greater part of North-West India and in moderate defect in Assam, east and north Bengal. Low pressure areas are shown in the north-west bay area and at the foot of the Kamaon Himalayas. Pressure is very uniform over the bay and winds are light and unsteady at the coast stations. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the interior of Burma and showers on the Burma coast. Assam and Bengal. Thayetmyo has received 2 1-2 inches, Jalpaiguri 1-2, Akyab, Trungoo Minbu, Saugor Island, Shillong, Gaya and Colombo 1. Pressure changes have not as yet produced any change in the weather which continues quiet and fine in North-West and Central India. Showers are probable during the day in Burma, North-East India and Mysore. Temperature is below normal in the area of rainfall in Burma and above it over nearly the whole of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Sind and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is a little over '05 of an inch below normal in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces and in slight excess or defect of normal elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are;—Maximum 5° in excess at Verawal and the minimum from 5° to 8° in Berar and at Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Cawnpore, Delhi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The maximum varied from 10.5° at Jacobabad to 85° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 8° at Negapatam to 61° at Nasmuth and Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places. Humidity changes are small.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Colombo and Belgaum.

Weather is cloudy, but otherwise remains settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1903.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEAD.

THE Fiscal Policy approved by the Premier, as distinguished from that advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, was propounded by Mr. Balfour at Sheffield the day before the mail left. The Conservative leader imagined himself "heckled" at a Scots election and asked himself carefully chosen questions. "Do you desire to alter the fiscal policy which has prevailed during the last two generations?" was one of them. "Yes, I do," was the reply. "Will the remedy you propose be complete?" was the next. "It would not be complete," said Mr. Balfour, "even if it were tried in its integrity, because the country will not suffer a tax upon food." There is Mr. Balfour's admission and his weakest point. His scheme will not be complete. Then why pursue it? His assertion that the country will not suffer a tax upon food is, to say the least, premature. The country has not been canvassed. Glasgow has; Birmingham has, and both constituencies have replied "We will, if it is for the general good." Still there are many other parts of the country to be consulted, and we can but regret that Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield was not more telling. He repeatedly expressed his desire to avoid obscurity, and his speech was in consequence so laboured that it had but little effect on an audience predisposed to demonstration. Cobden's principles, he declared, were acceptable to the world in which he lived; they would have been good enough for the world which he foresaw, but they are not good enough for the world in which we live. Yet Mr. Balfour confessed he knew no cure for the desperate state into which we have fallen. "I know no cure. But I know a palliation." "That blessed word palliation," cry his enemies in derision, and it is almost impossible not to sympathise with them to some extent. We doubt if any will attempt to deny that it was a vague, indeterminate speech. The Premier failed to carry his hearers with him, and the effect, if anything, was, we imagine, to persuade waverers that the deadly bludgeon, he says we require to make the foreigner shrink, is that which Mr. Chamberlain offers—though it may cost the price of a crust of bread. After perusing the plain text of the speech we can only regard it, seriously, so far as it goes to strengthen Mr. Chamberlain's hands in his task of educating the constituencies. The Premier referred to the speech Mr. Chamberlain delivered after return from his colonial tour as the point to which we date back this particular movement. Mr. Chamberlain's speech "could have had no effect comparable to that which it actually produced, had it not fallen on ground prepared for it by circumstances, had it not dealt with a problem which every man, consciously or unconsciously, had begun to put to himself.' Germany's dealings with Canada then brought home to many minds the consciousness of our helplessness under our existing tariff system to deal with a situation of that kind. "You cannot go to war over a tariff question," exclaimed the premier, "tariff attacks can only be met by tariff replies." Mr. Balfour acknowledged this, and it was in the same breath that he told the country he had no remedy, only a palliative. He knew of no cure, only a palliation.

Even that declaration he modified. He knew of no cure—all had gone too far—but he did think there was a palliation, and it was that palliation which he was there to recommend to them. He was sure of it before, now he only thinks there is a palliation. Mr. Chamberlain is sure of his, or has persuaded himself so, and the people will preferably follow a strong lead—which Mr. Balfour did not give. His remarks, taken as a whole, may be regarded as the preliminary lessons, the Kindergarten instruction, which will prepare the constituencies for the secondary education which Birmingham has provided and the advanced lectures which Mr. Chamberlain has begun to deliver. Mr. Balfour asked the country to reverse, to annul, to delete altogether from their maxims of public conduct the doctrine that we must never put on taxation except for revenue purposes. "I say that in my judgment the country ought never to have stood deprived of that liberty," exclaimed the Premier. It should publicly resume, in the face of Europe and the world, the liberty of which it has deprived itself. England should again have that which every other country in the world possesses, and that of which no other country in the world would have deprived itself—the liberty of negotiating and something to negociate with. It was thus Mr. Balfour gave his lead. Take it as we will, it is but a lead into Mr. Chamberlain's hands, and it speaks the improved moral tone of Liberal party warfare that its wire-pullers have not sought to make capital of it in this direction. Mr. Balfour contended that he retained the support and confidence of his colleagues. So he does. They all agree that something must be done. So do the followers of Mr. Chamberlain. Their diagnoses of the ailment are identical. And they seek a remedy. Mr. Balfour writes one prescription; Mr. Chamberlain another.

"Are these remedies? Will they cure the disease?" demands the patient. "Oh no," replies Mr. Balfour, "mine doesn't undertake to do that; it is but a palliative, a sleeping draught." "Mine is a cure," claims Mr. Chamberlain. Both speak as plainly as is possible, and there is nothing equivocal in their prescriptions. Regard them as preventives, and you have Mr. Chamberlain claiming for his prophylactic serum that it is prepared by the safe method; Mr. Balfour's by "the process which Mr. Haffkine thinks is an improvement." There was not a word spoken by Mr. Balfour which did not help to pave the way for Mr. Chamberlain. The constituencies will have none of the sleeping, draught if a remedy be offered. The Premier and his colleagues know that full well Mr. Balfour would have written the same prescription but that he feared the patient had some deep-rooted but unaccountable objection to take the potion. Instead of aiming straight at the root of the evil without delay he prefers to procrastinate. When the patient realises the difference, as before the next General Election he surely will, is it possible to suppose he will declare for measures which can only give temporary relief? Mr. Chamberlain's methods include those of Mr. Balfour, but they go further. It may be the country will prefer to take the medicine in homœopathic doses, that the powers which will be obtained shall be applied by degrees; but it is of little use, in the present stage of the disease, considering the desirability of accepting a sleeping draught. Mr. Balfour himself sees that the English people have been too long in the position of dreamers. Protection, he said—and what Mr. Chamberlain proposes is Protection—is growing every day in strength, and is day by day separating the nations from one another, a matter for regret no doubt, but "we have to take account of the facts of the world in which we live, and neither an individual nor a nation can venture with any prospect of felicity or success to act as if he lived in an ideal world and not in the world which as a matter of fact surrounds him." And how the English people have suffered from the effects of foreign tariffs! Mr. Balfour succeeded in persuading his audience that Free Trade was a policy of the past, and for his assistance in that direction Mr. Chamberlain must be deeply grateful. "We venture to protest," writes one of his opponent journals, "that Mr. Chamberlain will not have been three weeks in the field before he has swept Mr. Balfour out of it and taken the lead of the whole Protectionist Party." We think it is very probable this prophecy will be fulfilled, except that instead of quitting the field, Mr. Balfour will confessedly have become the assistant and henchman of his former lieutenant. It is no use trying to lead anywhere but at the head of the column. Mr. Balfour is not at the head; he is much nearer the tail.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN. RUSSIA promised to begin the evacuation of the Mukden province of Manchuria by withdrawing from Niuchwang on October 8th. Russia has, however, so often promised and failed to do the same thing during the last three years that nobody anticipated she would wreck her reputation for diplomatic fables by carrying out her latest pledge. She remains exactly where she was with the advantage that all these postponements of the withdrawal have enabled her to tremendously strengthen her position. The only object of putting off the date of evacuation from the 8th of one month to the 8th of another has been to gain time for the naval and military preparations which the manœuvres at Port Arthur have revealed to be now practically complete. It is undoubtedly correct as the Russian officials declare that those manœuvres were intended as an object lesson, and as such they have probably had their effect. Japan's preparations for possible war have been in a forward state for some months, but if she ever seriously had the intention of challenging Russia she appears to have now delayed too long. In that fact lies the guarantee of peace, and that the insistence on Russia's fulfilment of her promise to quit Niuchwang will continue to be confined to diplomatic representations. It may be assumed that the conference of Japanese authorities was not uninfluenced by the Port Arthur demonstration, and the Council probably decided to await a more favourable opportunity for militant action or at any rate to allow events to develop unaided by Japanese aggression. The balance of sympathy is on the side of Japan, and she can afford to give Russia a chance of redeeming her pledges. That they will be redeemed is entirely a different matter. Hitherto M. de Witte's control of the exchequer has been the great check on the war party in Russia, but with his removal to a higher, if less powerful, sphere, there may be less disposition to carry out the promise given by M. Lessar and less restriction on the party who are eager for war. In these circumstances Japan's attitude is obvious. It is that of continuing negotiations while being absolutely prepared for the worst.

RAW PRODUCTS IN THE NATIVE STATES. THE "British Empire Review" devotes an article written by a retired Indian Civilian to the question of the utilization of raw products for the purpose of the development of manufacturing industries within the country and especially in the native States of India. The Gaekwar of Baroda has given a lead in this matter, and the writer of the article makes the example of this potentate his text. He alludes to the museum which the Gaekwar has established, and, in speaking of the stimulative influence which such exhibitions have upon commercial and industrial progress, points to the fact that Russian Exhibitions have been opened in two of the leading Persian ports, Bushire and Busreh. These exhibitions, he remarks, are to be regarded as "Russian Museums," and will contain as complete collections of sample Russian Products and articles of export as possible. The Gaekwar has adopted a somewhat similar plan to promote the trade of his State, and has also sent to the Commercial Intelligence Bureau in London a collection of the raw produce of his country. There, certainly, is no doubt that judicious advertisement of this kind would do much to promulgate a steady trade between manufacturing countries and the native States of India, but we agree that a more laudable endeavour would be to increase the export of manufactured goods from India. The article speaks of the passing of the country from the agricultural to the industrial stage. It will be a very long period before the industrial element will preponderate in this country, but there is a lot to be said in favour of the experiment, for after all the project is still in its experimental stage which has been promulgated by the Gaekwar. India's natural resources are very great, and at present the proportion of them which have been developed are being utilized for the profit of countries more advanced. Nothing very original finds a place in the article, but it is devoted to the study of a question which will always be of great importance to India.

THE HEAD DRESS OF SCOTTISH REGIMENTS. THOSE who take an interest in our Scottish regiments will be glad to learn that after years of agitation a decision has been come to on the subject of the full head-dress of two regiments, the Royal Scots and the King's Own Scottish Borderers. In connection with these historic corps it has always been admitted that the helmet is out of keeping with the rest of their "kit" and that something more becoming in the way of head-dress was desirable. All sorts of suggestions have been made but none of them have proved altogether acceptable. Now, however, it has been determined to replace the helmet by the Kilmarnock bonnet, and the change has given great gratification to the Royal Scots and the Borderers, the "Kilmarnock" being in every way preferable to the helmet, which always looked odd on the head of a man in doublet and trews. The change affected in the case of the Royal Scots and Borderers has given rise to considerable surprise that the Scottish Rifles are apparently not to change their present shako. We should have thought that they would have been one of the first to obtain the new "bonnet," for it ought to suit their un form even better than it will those of the other regiments, which are, of course, clothed in scarlet. The shako now worn by the gallant Cameronians is not a very becoming looking article, but it is said to be fairly comfortable and presumably among the officers and men is popular. The Highland Light Infantry and the Royal Scots Fusiliers will still wear their dice-edged shako and fusilier "cap," respectively, with which they are quite satisfied. The introduction of the Kilmarnock bonnet would hardly have taken place when Lord Wolseley was Commander-in-Chief, as it is well known that he had a scheme to abolish the Highland bonnet as part of the Highland regiments' uniform which he was only induced to drop in deference to public opinion.

POSTAL INSURANCE IN INDIA. THE annual report of the Postal Insurance Fund, which has been published at Simla within the last two or three days, shows that the people of India, and especially the native population, appreciate this medium of saving more and more as time goes by. Against 893 policies issued in 1901-02, 1,088 were taken out last year. The sums involved by these figures were, respectively, Rs 14,08 400 and Rs 16,40,500. The figures show conclusively that the preference of policy holders is largely with the system of endowment assurances. Last year as in the four previous years the endowment assurance policies largely exceeded in number the life policies taken out, and this shows that there is amongst the general body of applicants a not unnatural desire to handle some of the profits personally. The Postal Insurance Fund now claims 8,202 policy-holders, and the amount received in premia totals Rs. 26 lakhs, the total amount of insurance involved being Rs. 128 lakhs. Against this eight and a quarter lakhs of rupees have been paid in respect of claims. It will be seen from the above figures that the fund is annually becoming more financially sound. The report states that during the ten years ended in 1897-98, the percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities rose from 3·6 to rather over 9 per cent. The introduction of the new system of endowment assurances brought the percentage down to 6·3 per cent. in 1898-99 to about 6 per cent. in the following year, and to about 5·8 per cent in 1900-01. However in the succeeding year the percentage rose again, and this year, according to a calculation made in the Office of the Director-General of the Post Office, it has again reached 7·2 per cent. This is sufficient to show that the Fund is able to maintain a sound position even in face of the special advantages which it offers to its clients.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Moldavia were Lady Clarke, Lady Bass, Hon. Mrs. Morrison, Hon. L. Cadogan and the Hon. Mr. W. Cadogan.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, Public Works Member of Council, will tour in Assam this autumn.

THE plans of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, have arrived in India from the London architect, Mr. Emerson.

MR. SIDNEY PRESTON, Irrigation Secretary to the Government of India, leaves Simla for the plains about the 16th October.

THE Saraghari Memorial is now ready at Ferozepore, but the opening ceremony will probably not take place till some time in January next.

A LETTER has recently been circulated by the Government of India in which they have asked the Bengal and Bombay Governments to consider the question of the amalgamation of their Provincial Salt Departments with the Imperial Northern India Salt Department. The Madras Department is to remain untouched, it is said.

THE Acting Secretary of the Indian Tea Cess Committee writes:—"In continuation of my Circular of 11th September, I am directed by the Executive Committee to inform you that from the 1st to the 30th September, the bonus, at the rate of half an anna per pound, has been paid on 197,831½ lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus has been paid from the beginning of the season to 30th September is 953,606½ lbs."

THE match between Mr. Warner's "All England" eleven and fifteen representative cricketers of Ceylon, which has been looked forward to with so much pleasurable anticipation in this Island, has been abandoned. As the proposal for a match at Colombo originally came from the English captain, it is just possible, the "Times of Ceylon" thinks, that, on landing at Colombo and learning how forward were the local arrangements, he will wish to go on with the game.

THE latest phase of bill collecting in Rangoon, when the debtor is not amenable to reason and the creditor wants to be generous, is somewhat interesting. The other day, the Reverend Superintendent of the Looper Asylum called on a business man, in an endeavour to raise a subscription, and he received as a donation the (two figure) bill of one Mr. Blank who habitually postponed its payment. We are not interested in the subsequent proceedings, says the "Times of Burma" beyond the fact that, the padre, on dropping in to see Mr. Blank about it, received prompt payment on the very first presentation. The good tradesmen of Rangoon might see their way to doing much charitable work, by presenting their bad debts, to various institutions for collection.

A YEAR or two ago people would not have looked to Attock as a place likely to show the way in the introduction of the conveniences and luxuries of life: but Attock seems to have stolen a march upon Northern India in its complete adoption of electricity. The installation, which has been in the hands of Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta, is now finished, and the lights were switched on last week. Besides the electric lighting there are nine pankah-pulling machines and some sixty electric fans; and provision has also been made for pumping water for circulation throughout the Fort. The installation has been perfectly successful, and, as we may well believe, is said to be immensely appreciated by the garrison.

"A SAHIB," writting to the "Pioneer" on Anglo-Indian Schools remarks:—"My experience, and that a long one, has been with schools and school-masters in the Hills. Schools in the Himalayas have not, so far I am aware, any midsummer vacation, but to make up for that, hill schoolmasters and boys revel in a Xmas vacation which lasts three months, and enables boys at least to fairly forget all they have learnt in the previous year? I quite agree as to an utter absence of proper tuition in English, not only in writing and reading, but ordinary conversation, which is generally of the very worst Babu type; indeed one has only to shut one's eyes on an ordinary play ground in any school in the hills, and hear the talk, and you could without any great effort imagine yourself in a crowd of Bengali youths. Handwriting is, as a rule, sadly neglected, but what is really sad to see is the utter want of memory, system, method and energy displayed by most products of our Anglo-Indian schools."

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S life has been threatened by ruined investors in the Steel Trust.

THE Australians in London are giving a banquet to Lord Northcote at the end of the month.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has suggested that the Education Act can be amended if not found successful after a trial.

THE King has ordered that selections from Queen Victoria's correspondence during the years 1837-1861 shall be published.

RUSSIA is reported to be settling a million colonists in the Amur valley, where she is carrying on extensive road and irrigation works.

THE brutality practised by officers of the German army is proved to be general. The Kaiser has published fresh instructions in regard to the matter.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, October 5th, state:—If the Mullah is not captured by the end of November, the troops, with a few exceptions, will all be withdrawn.

TURKEY has successfully drawn a cordon of 300,000 troops round Bulgaria. There are 170,000 at Salonika, 50,000 at Monastir, 70,000 with 30 guns at Adrianople, and 60,000 at Kossavo.

Kaid McLean, in the course of an interview, said the inhabitants of Morocco would resist any attempt on the part of France to establish a protectorate Germany, Italy, Spain, and Great Britain are reported to be in favour of a protectorate. The Paris "Temps" states that negotiations are progressing.

MR. H. E. EGERTON has written for the Oxford University Press a book on "The Origin and Growth of the English Colonies and of their system of Government," to serve as an introduction to Mr. C. P. Lucas's "Historical Geography of the British Colonies." Mr. Lucas's own introduction having long been out of print. Mr. Egerton has not merely edited and revised the former book, but has somewhat enlarged its scope, while incorporating the old matter, where it covered the same ground. He points out that some grasp of questions, such as the mercantile system and the labour problem in new countries, seems desirable before entering upon a detailed study of the political history, and devotes some of the chapters to a discussion of the problem of the future relations between the mother country and the colonies. The volume, which contains eight maps, will be published immediately.

THE NEW MAIL BOAT.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Moldavia, under the command of Captain E H. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the English mails of the 2nd instant, and dropped anchor off the Customs House. The Moldavia is a new addition to the P. and O. Co.'s fleet, and was launched on the 28th March last. She is a twin screw vessel and was built and engined by Messrs. Caird and Company of Greenock. She is a ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage and 4,928 nett, her length being 540 feet. She is 58 feet in breadth and 46 feet in depth. She is propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines which develop about 12,000 horse-power. The Moldavia is the largest P. and O. liner yet built in Greenock and classes with the best ships afloat. She is a splendid specimen of marine architecture, and worthily sustains the reputation of Mess

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

SIR J. GORDON-SPRIGG'S VIEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Sir J. Gordon-Sprigg, the Cape Premier, in addressing his constituents, said he was in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as conducive to the union of the Empire.

LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A FORTHCOMING ORDINANCE.

Immediately the Transvaal Labour Commission issues its report, which is expected shortly, a draft Ordinance will be published regulating the importation of unskilled labour.

THE CONTEST AT LEAMINGTON.

THE HON. A. LYTTELTON ON PREFERENCES.

MODIFIED VIEWS.

The Hon. A. Lyttelton, speaking at Leamington, said he would endeavour to follow Mr. Chamberlain's great example, and maintain the traditions of his Colonial policy.

Preferential Tariffs was a subject which Government did not propose to submit at present, and he never would support them till satisfied they could be imposed without adding to the poor man's budget.

LONDON STOCK-BROKERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

A DISASTROUS SETTLING DAY.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that yesterday was an anxious day in the city, and the settlement proved disastrous to one of the largest stock-broking firms whose losses are estimated at one million sterling. An open failure was prevented by a description of forced liquidation.

Several other important firms were compelled to practically wind up or obtain assistance from the Banks to the extent of several millions.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKING.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that on the occasion of a ball at the British Legation there on Tuesday last an attempt was made to explode the magazine containing explosives and ammunition for the defence of the Legation.

Wires had been laid to connect an electric batterry with the magazine, but for some reason were not connected.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MIDDLE-PARK PLATE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate :—

Pretty Polly	1
St. Amant	2
Hands Down	3

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

HONOURS FOR FRANZ JOSEPH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The King has ordered Lord Methuen to proceed to Vienna to invest the Emperor Francis Joseph with the insignia of a British Field Marshal.

LORD MILNER AT BIRMINGHAM.

VISIT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Milner has returned to England and gone to Birmingham to visit Mr. Chamberlain who has left his bed but is still lame.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

Major-General Collins is to be confirmed as Inspector-General of Volunteers in India vice Major-General Hill deceased.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

The death is reported of Captain B. H. Rooke, R.E., at Karachi.

THE WELLINGTON CORDITE FACTORY.

The Secretary of State has appointed Messrs. L. Smith and A. E. Leighton as chemists at the Cordite Factory, Wellington.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons Mercado and Farrell receive promotion vice Captain Walker retired.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Watson reverts from Merwa to duty under the Bombay Government.

Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is transferred to the United Provinces.

THE EMERSON CASE.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 16.

Mr. Emerson who was recently acquitted in the Trichinopoly shooting case has been allotted a free passage in the troopship Plassey sailing from Bombay on the 24th instant. Emerson, however, objects to being treated as a soldier being now a civilian and having been brought out and hitherto treated as such.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

Another case of plague has been discovered in Madras, the patient being a child who arrived from Bangalore a few days ago.

AN INDIAN MISSING LADY CASE.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ENGLISH NURSE.

COONOOR, OCTOBER 16.

Miss Cowell, an English nurse under Major Gifford, Physician to the Governor, left Ootacamund for Bangalore on the 8th instant, but has not yet reached her destination. The railway people at Coonoor state that they saw Miss Cowell travelling in a second class compartment. Major Gifford has reported the matter to the police. This mysterious disappearance is creating great excitement here.

Miss Cowell arrived at Coonoor on the 8th October. She bought a second class ticket for Bangalore, but in the railway luggage book her name was entered as Miss Carr. She travelled safely as far as Mettupalaiyam. At Salem Junction she broke her journey, and from here her further whereabouts are not known.

Major Gifford, Physician to the Governor, stated that she left his service, not under any misunderstanding, but to better her prospects. She came out from England lately, and is a stranger to India. She had two thousand rupees and valuable jewels with her before her disappearance.

The Police have gone to Yercaud and the Shevaroys to make further inquiries regarding the missing nurse, but have so far failed to trace her.

THE SECUNDERABAD SCANDAL.

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 16.

The Mittra-Gilbert case was proceeded with to-day by Mr. Eardley Norton cross-examining Mr. A. N Templeton, whose examination-in-chief was concluded by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Judge last evening.

Mr. Eardley Norton took Mr. Templeton all through his carler, and referred at great length to the articles and leaders that have appeared from time to time in a paper of which the witness is editor and propietor.

Witness upheld his attacks on the Session Court and the Junior Magistrate, and declared that he intended to obtain justice even if he had to refer to the Viceroy and Privy Council.

A SOLDIER'S CONFESSION.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A GIRL.

AGRA, OCTOBER 6.

A Private of the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, stationed here, has made a voluntary confession to the District Magistrate, that, before coming to India, he was out for a walk with his sweetheart, when there was an alteration between the two. He killed her, and threw her body into the Thames.

The man is in custody pending the result of inquiries addressed to the authorities in England as to whether such a murder was actually committed.

TREES OR STATUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does any one know who takes charge of the statues of our departed Governors once they are erected? Those whose pedestals are set in granite or stone beds in Governors' Row remain soberly undecorated. But what of the jungle in which Lord Sandhurst is trying to hide himself. Who started that luxurious garden within the railings? Has any gentleman in the Municipality or in the Port Trust a common or garden hoe, or even a pruning knife. —Yours, &c.

A JEALOUS JUNGLEWALLA.

SIR ROBERT LOW'S DEPARTURE.

STAFF DINNER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

A farewell dinner was given to General Sir Robert Low by the whole staff of the Bombay Command last night in the Club of Western India. The following sat down:—General Sir Robert Low, Major General Burnett, Brigadier-General Greenfield, Colonel Proudfoot, Captain H Ibrook, Colonel Bromfield, Captain Short Major Anderson, Colonel Saunders, Major Cleveland, Major Foster, Captain Sandays, Colonel Lucas, Major Westropp, Colonel Standbridge, Colonel Bird, Colonel Glennie, Major Finch, Major Beltram, Captain Dunds, and Lieutenant Griffiths.

After the toast of the King had been loyally honoured General Greenfield rose and proposed the health of Sir Robert Low which was enthusiastically received and greeted with musical honours.

Sir Robert Low, in reply, said how gratified he felt in being able to meet all his staff together on such an occasion although he regretted that it would be for the last time. He spoke warmly of the great assistance which he had at all times received from the members of his staff during his tenure of the Bombay Command. He mentioned how the Native Army had advanced during the five years that he had held the reins of the Command of the Bombay Forces. When he first took over charge the Bombay Army had been reconstituted as the Bombay Command just three years previously, and things had not settled down, for many of the Commanding Officers had objected strongly to the new system. He could say that he had done his very best to promote the interests of the Native Army, and in doing so he had been most ably assisted by his staff. He felt now that everything was working smoothly and in the best of order, and that the Native Army was efficient and ready to go anywhere. In conclusion he thanked all the members of his staff for the able and loyal assistance which they had always rendered him during the time that he had held the Bombay Command. He expressed the wish that though he could never expect to meet them together as whole he might be happy enough to come across them in the old land at home.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AT GHORPURI.

Major General Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, accompanied by his A. D. C., Captain Tringham, D. S. O., arrived in Poona by the Southern Mahratta train this morning. He was met by Captain Clarke, commanding the detachment of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. The general then proceeded by trolly to Ghorpori where he inspected the detachment. After examining men in their knowledge of the Lee-Metford rifle with which the corps has lately been armed some firing was carried out on the Ghorpori Range. Afterwards the Armoury was inspected, and the General concluded the inspection with a few hints to the men on fire discipline. To-night the General will inspect the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and to-morrow the Poona Volunteers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

Brevet-Colonel C. Elles is gazetted Chief Engineer vice Colonel Duperier confirmed as Director-General of Military Works.

Major Wingate remains on at Tientsin as D. A. Q. M. G., Intelligence, for three years.

The Bikanir and Baluchistan Camel Corps were to be landed at Berbera last week.

Major Dobbin and Grantham, Indian Army, are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant Holdish, Price, Gale, Luxmoore, Shoulbridge, Duhan, Anderson, Watson, Henderson, Macaulay, Young, Browne, Cox, Logan, Hogg, Bateman Champain, Carey, Hawks, Lane, Robinson, Nangle, Knapp, Walker, Davies, Trotter, and Wetherall to be Captains.

FANCY DRESS BALLS ON THE MOLDAVIA.

During the voyage to Bombay of the new P. and O. s. s. Moldavia the usual entertainments were held, the Fancy Dress Balls of the first and second saloons being a pronounced success, thanks to the assistance rendered by the genial and popular Commander, Capt. Gordon, late of the Caledonia.

The following is a list of the costumes :—

Mr W C Smith	Cowboy
Miss A K Kennedy	Japanese
Miss A Fernsaux	Alsatian Peasant
Major Colin Barry	Infantry
The Misses Kidd	Chinese
Mr T K Thomas	Little Cissy
Mrs H J P Thomas	Yum Yum
Mr Jack	Pish-Tush
Mrs Coates	Rosee
Lieut-Col H Dobson	Evening Dress, 1803
Capt A Northern	Pierrot
Miss Noemie Armit	Mistress Prudence
Mrs Katon Evans	Indian Princess
Major Sears	Chinaman
Mr H D Carlton	Hairy Old man, from the Sea
Mrs Aspinall	The Country Girl
Miss de Salis	Lady Teazle
Miss Springett	Nursery Rhyme
Miss Norie	Maid of Athens
Mrs Pain	"Mousseline"
Miss Unsicha Townsend	Fish Wife
Mrs R F Standage	Pack of Cards
Mrs Kerrots	Night
Mr Dudley Thorpe	Court Dress
Mrs W R Pearce	The Girl from Kays
Miss Harris	Country Girl
Mr T Thorpe	Japanese
Mr C Webster	Charles Surface
Mr H N Kelly	Japanese
Mr J H Williams	Bajadi
Mrs K Croysdale	Royal Corinthian Yachtswoman
Mrs Moscardi	Japanese
Mrs Hugh Harrison	Dutch Waitress
Miss Masey	Peggy
Mrs H L Cruttwhaite	Rouge et Noir
Miss M Smith	Yum Yum (Mark I)
Miss Smith	Yum Yum (Mark II)
Mr Robinson	Caricaturas
Mr H J Hoare	Comfort in the Tropics
Mrs Smith	20th Century
Mr L L Wheatley	Knave of Hearts
Mr W Hodgson	Herod
Messrs H D Tonge and Thomas	Heavenly Twins
Mr G Eason	Costermonger
Mr E D Storer	Gouffer
Mr W G Morrison	Chinaman
Mr T M Macdonald	Early English
Mr W F Relehwald	Arab
Miss Cross	Jolly
Mr Drysdale	Quaint Stern Oster
Miss M F Fletcher	Torcador
Mrs Gardiner	Haggage
Mrs Glasford	Handyman
Miss Maden	Geisha
Mrs E Pross	Geisha
Miss Parfrement	Indian Lady
Miss Russell	Sailor
Captain Richards	Sweet Seventeen
Miss Wilson	Geisha

A notable feature at several of the entertainments was the clever dancing of Mrs. Croysdale, whose rendering of the hornpipe, Scotch reel, and cake walk, "brought down the house" upon each occasion.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day, by the P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, to London and Marseilles :—

Pollen Mrs E C	Marriott Mrs child and infant
Patch Rev Chas C	Walford Mr W J
Silcock Mr J G	Gregson Mr T
Aston Mr and Mrs A H	Bridges Mrs M
Thirlewal Miss C	Perry Mr W F
Forde Master Fielly	Wilson Johnston Mrs J
Forde Master Lionel	Doe Mr
Forde Miss Blanche	Hodgson Mr and Mrs E M child and infant
Kilgour Rev R	Dalziel Mr
Bramwell Miss A	Yate Mrs C E infant nurse and Maid
Findlay Miss	Beynon Mrs W G infant and nurse
Rimes Mr F R	Ogilvie Lieut D
Rojers Major F A	Walker Miss S Eyre
Moore Miss M	Kvans Mr and Mrs T G
Parkinson Miss B	Hirst Mrs child and infant
Robertson Miss	Harris Mr John
Nurse Mrs Black's and child	Manga Mr S M
Jones Mr A A W	Wright Mr
Bombay Lord Bishop of Madras	Hamilton Mr
Arthur Mrs and Miss	Edichandy Mr
Onsy L R L and Mrs	Hewett Mr B
Rendall Mr and Mrs H D	Johnston Mr F W
Griffiths Major C	Eddis Miss A R
Griffiths Miss	Slater Lieut
Ricketts Capt and Mrs R L Infant and nurse	
Hasam Mr K	

THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SHIRALA.

THE transport Shirala, Captain S R. Hartley, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Berbera, which port she left on the 9th October. She brought 48 native troops and followers.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NANKIN.

THE hired transport Nankin (belonging to the P. and O. Co.) under the command of Captain E. E. C. Roberts, sailed yesterday evening for Berbera with Government stores and Lieutenant Conway Gordon, 3rd Bengal Lancers, one Hospital Assistant, 6 men rank and file, 59 followers, and 233 ponies, Mounted Infantry, and 7 followers S. and T. Corps.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

LAST week, if I remember correctly, I excused myself for saying much about the Cabinet crisis on the ground that within a few hours the crisis would be at an end. But the crisis is not yet over, or if "crisis" be considered too strong a word to describe the situation with perfect accuracy I will say the Ministry has not yet been reconstructed; and really I am beginning to think that the difficulties may drag on for some days longer. The definite refusal of Lord Milner to accept the post of Colonial Secretary so far relieves the position that it enables the Premier to ask somebody else to be Mr. Chamberlain's successor. A name talked about a good deal this afternoon is that of Lord Cromer, but I confess that while I should not be surprised if he were to go to the Foreign Office (assuming Lord Lansdowne can be got rid of) I should be rather astonished if after he has filled for such a long period the position of virtual king of Egypt he consents to accept the portfolio of Colonial Minister. From Mr. Balfour's interesting speech at Sheffield this afternoon it appears that he wrestled long and strenuously with Lord Milner but could not persuade him to exchange South Africa for Great Britain, Mr. Balfour contradicted some misconception as to Lord Milner's position in the matter. It had been suggested that he refused to become Colonial Secretary because he differed from the policy of the Government as he (Mr. Balfour) endeavoured to present it to the country the previous night. That was not the case. He had no difference with the Government on any question either of Imperial or domestic policy. . . . or was he moved (that was putting it too weakly) during the many hours of conversation he (Mr. Balfour) had with him by the question of personal interest. It was never touched upon or thought of. The "personal interest" I suppose refers to the idea that Lord Milner would be reluctant to forego his "pension," though I did not know that Governors unless, regular members of the Colonial Service, were entitled to pension. I assume we must also treat as a 'misconception" a rumour to the effect that Lord Milner when in London said that if Mr. Chamberlain had been forming a Government it would be a different matter, but he really could not ally himself with Mr. Balfour after the mess he had got the country into. We are all hoping, as you apparently are all hoping, that the new Secretary of State for India will not be Mr. Brodrick, and it really looks as if the protests of the English Press in India had made an impression. We have heard no more about the absurd suggestion that the young Duke of Marlborough is to be Lord G. Hamilton's successor. What attracts most interest, however, is not the game of post which Mr. Balfour is playing but what is likely to be the attitude of the Duke of Devonshire after the Prime Minister's pronouncement at Sheffield last night supplemented by the remarks he made in the same town this afternoon. The general impression left by these two speeches is that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are, as the "Times" puts it, moving on parallel lines, and that if Mr. Ritchie's retirement was justified the Duke's retention in the Cabinet is unjustified. That, I say, is the general impression, but there are some who maintain that in spite of his warm eulogies of the late Colonial Secretary the latter has been thrown over, and that before long we shall see him polling for the overthrow of Mr Balfour's Government. This may be somewhat farfetched, but it is significant that both the "St. James's Gazette" and the "Daily Express" think and thin supporters of Mr. Chamberlain, do not seem to miss any opportunity of comparing that statesman's lion-hearted courage with the "timid hesitancy of the nominal leader of the nation" as one of those journals describes the Premier. Some of the Ministerial journals are a little perplexed to know what to say about Mr. Balfour's great speech. The "Standard" for example remarks :—We read the address through, and find that it leaves us very much where we stood before it was delivered. It is mainly an amplification of the letter in which he acknowledged the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain—a transcript of certain passages in the pamphlet which has already been circulated. . . . Mr. Balfour asks for "freedom to negotiate." By all means. Who has refused it to him? Is it likely that it will be or would have been withheld if he had any practicable scheme to bring forward? . . . He is, theoretically, in favour of the Preferential system. But he repeats tha it is not feasible, because public opinion is not yet "ripe" for it. There is a sentiment against it which the head of a Government cannot disregard. Then, are we to infer that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are absolutely repudiated? There ought to be no doubt upon that point, or any opportunity for the suggestion, which will not fail to be made in various quarters—that Mr. Balfour recognises the popular prejudice without approving it. The leading Conservative organ adds :—"We shall certainly be told that Mr. Balfour is merely waiting till the ripening process has been completed by his unofficial ally. The imputation seems to us discreditable, but the circumstances are so peculiar that we cannot be surprised at its repetition, until it is definitely disclaimed. We ought to know unmistakably whether there is the slightest warrant for the assertion that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are acting on converging lines; or whether Mr. Balfour intends us to understand that he will be no party to a Commercial Union based on the taxation of foodstuffs, and that he limits his innovations strictly to Retaliatory Duties on manufactures produced by unfair competition. . . . Let us have the truth, and the whole truth; then we shall know what we have to face." We were told to wait for Mr. Balfour's speech and every cloud in the horizon would vanish—we should know exactly where we are. Now we are asked to possess our souls in patience until Mr. Chamberlain speaks. But while Mr. Chamberlain will perhaps tell the country a little more about what he wants he cannot now any longer speak for the Ministry, and it is their attitude that most concerns the people for, whom the "Standard" speaks. A though on the whole the situation for the moment looks more favourable for the Government than it did a week ago very few people are inclined to accept as gospel the cheerful prediction of the principal Tory whip that there will be no general election for at least two years.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S RESIGNATION.

Last week I threw discredit on the rumour prevailing at the India Office that Lord George Hamilton resigned the Indian Secretaryship in ignorance of the previous withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain from the Ministry. But startling confirmation of the absolute truth of the rumour was given yesterday morning by the publication of Lord Hamilton's letter of resignation, and of the letter covering a copy of it addressed on the 15th of last month by the noble Lord to the Chairman of the Ealing Central Conservative Council. "My letter," says Lord George "will not be intelligible unless I add that I wrote it on the afternoon of the 15th September in ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation and of the consequent elimination of all that related to preferential tariffs from the Government programme The first intimation I received of the great change that had been settled came to me through a morning newspaper of the 18th. That newspaper also contained the Gazette of the acceptance of my resignation." According to the "Times" some of Mr. Balfour's colleagues knew when the memorable Cabinet Council took place that the Prime Minister had Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation in his pocket; nevertheless the fact was withheld from Mr. Ritchie as well as from Lord George Hamilton. Whether Lord Balfour of Burleigh had been let into the secret does not appear, and curiously enough no paper so far as I am aware has had the curiosity to enquire. One would have expected that Lord Balfour of Burleigh's letter of resignation would have been sent to the Press when the letters of Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie were issued, but it has not appeared and its non-publication excites no comment. Why I cannot conceive unless it be that in the rush of events the matter has been overlooked—an explanation that is not however flattering to the excellent Scottish nobleman who has sacrificed his seat in the Cabinet for the sake of principle. Even if Mr. Balfour's neglect to inform the late Ministers of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was due as some charitable people are inclined to think, to sheer blundering, and not to sharp practice such a "regrettable occurrence" is none the less damaging to Mr. Balfour. People will in such instances ask "cui-bono"? Great Ministers are—by innocent people at all events—not supposed to blunder, and the most thoughtless and casual acts of our rulers are all supposed to be weighted with deep meaning. The almost universal reply to this question will be that the opportunity was gladly seized to get rid of three staunch free traders. This sort of trickery is detestable to Englishmen of every class, low as well as high, and the suspicion—the conviction it is—of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton having been tricked, defrauded, cheated by Mr. Balfour, will prove more injurious to him, for some time to come, than any of his economic heresies, if heresies they be. It will do damage also to Mr Chamberlain's campaign unless he can wash his hands of all complicity in the "dodge," "the scurvy turn" as it is called, done Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie. Some people are all the same highly satisfied that Mr. Balfour has simply blundered. Cabinet meetings are perhaps not unlike other Committee meetings where generally only one or two men take the lead, the rest sitting quiet, or rather laughing and talking "in asides" with each other. Those who take this view say that the first person to think of Lord George Hamilton was Lord George Hamilton himself—that nothing should have been easier for him than to have asked at the Cabinet meeting where Mr. Chamberlain stood. But those who argue in this way appear to forget that if, as we were told, the Cabinet were during three mortal hours discussing the fiscal position it would scarcely be necessary for anybody present to ask where Mr. Chamberlain stood. From what is known of Mr. Chamberlain it does not seem, to say the least, highly probable that he sat silent throughout such a protracted meeting. The "Times," whose Editor, Mr Buckle, has lately been on a visit to Mr. Balfour at his Haddingtonshire seat, stands almost alone in trying to make out that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton have no real grievance "Mr. Chamberlain's resignation had been offered, but not accepted when the Cabinet met on September 14. If Mr. Chamberlain did not see fit to mention the fact Mr. Balfour was hardly called upon to do so, yet it is quite certain that the fact was known to other members of the Cabinet even if Lord George Hamilton failed to become acquainted with it. In any case, his letter of resignation explicitly rejects Mr. Balfour's policy as well as that portion of Mr Chamberlain's which the Cabinet did not agree to; therefore his ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation can have had nothing to do with his action upon political grounds." The "Standard" with characteristic independence confesses that a perusal of the correspondence leaves it "completely puzzled" and points out that we are in presence of an episode apparently without parallel or precedent in our political history. "It must be evident to the least experienced politician that the documents which have been made public do not tell the whole story nor is it to be gleaned from the fact which are as yet known to the world." The "Morning Post" severely observes that the circumstances attending the resignations "are sufficiently astonishing to raise some doubts as to whether the general conception of what constitutes a Government in this country are well founded." Herein the "Morning Post" is treading up on extremely difficult ground, and in the interests of the established order of things it would not be wise to pursue the inquiry with any approach to minuteness. "It could scarcely fail to be unfold" which would harrow up the souls of his Majesty's liege subjects as to the happy-go-lucky ways of British Ministers but everything in season. For the present the War Office disclosures suffice. To return to Lord George Hamilton. His letter of resignation is an admirable one, and ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the Editor of the "Daily News" who sneers at Lord George Hamilton's sacrifice of office as the best thing—I am not sure this atrabilious mentor does not say the only good thing—the ex-Secretary of State for India has ever done. All this of course is quite in the Hyndman vein and may be taken for what it is worth.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE INCIDENT.

It is sometimes useful to see ourselves as others see us, and lookers on proverbially know most of the game. A highly intelligent foreigner of my acquaintance said to me this afternoon apropos of the incident above referred to :—"There is something about the system of party in this country that I do not altogether like. In your political encounters you are generally correct at least outwardly, and the language one side uses about the other is as a rule polite, but you are sometimes very unfair. I cannot help thinking that in this matter of the alleged concealment by Mr. Balfour of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation the Liberal Press does the Prime Minister less than justice." My continental friend went on specially to refer to something which appears in this week's "Truth" and in this afternoon's "Westminster Gazette" as in his opinion going rather too far. Perhaps some at all events of your readers may agree with him. Here is what is said in "Truth":—"If the story of the resignation of the three stalwart Free Traders in the Cabinet which has appeared in the papers be really true I should be inclined to keep my eye on Mr. Balfour were I playing a bridge with him." The "Westminster" after referring to Mr. Ritchie's telegram to the "Chronicle" that he heard of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation two days after he had himself resigned says :—"We notice that Mr. Balfour's supporters in the Press can find no explanation of thus economising the truth. One paper is reduced to saying that the circumstances look awkward, and would be unpleasant in the case of anybody else than Mr. Balfour, but he is such an honourable man. That is much as if you caught a man with his hand in your till, and were to say that it would look like thieving if the man did not happen to be a Sunday-school teacher. The matter is one for plain speaking, and Mr Balfour ought to know that the very worst impression has been created by the revelation that he allowed Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton to resign in ignorance of most material facts."

LORD G. HAMILTON'S ECONOMIC VIEWS.

Whether one agrees with him or not it must be admitted that Lord G. Hamilton could not have put the case for Free Trade versus Protection more pithily, cogently, and impressively, nor more courageously, while in its courtesy it is simply perfect His idea is and has for many years been that the greatest danger to British industries arises from the economical and scientific methods of production which our foreign rivals are introducing in the manufacture of articles in which we were formerly superior. As regards India he says :—I am of opinion that a system of preferential trade inside the Empire and of retaliation outside will be detrimental both to her commerce and industry. The products that India can, with most profit to herself, grow and most easily export are of such a character and volume as to be beyond the normal demands of the British Empire. Free access to foreign markets is essential to India if these branches of her commerce are to be developed. Whatever may be the operation of preferential tariffs inside the Empire, retaliation outside will tend to aggravate and heighten the existing hostile tariffs of foreign countries. Those who read Lord G. Hamilton's letter will see that his resignation was really inevitable. He expresses himself unreservedly the stalwart free trader he is known to have always been. Moreover for weeks previously his resignation had been anticipated at the India Office, and it was indeed all this which made me sceptical of the gossiping statements I reported last week as to his actual retirement having been due in ignorance of that of Mr. Chamberlain.

POLITICAL CARTOONISTS AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

When Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was first announced a group of politicians were discussing the matter, and one of them said, "Poor Mr. Gould," implying that the most original of all our political caricaturists would now find his occupation gone. Mr. Gould is never so happy as when dealing with the ex-Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Chamberlain owes a great deal to the genial caricaturist of the "Westminster Gazette." I must confess that when I heard the remark I thought it rather silly, and as a matter of fact, I think that Mr. Chamberlain has formed the subject of every one of Mr. Gould's cartoons during the past fortnight. Those of the past week have been specially good, and have afforded as much amusement to the friends of Mr. Chamberlain as to his opponents. The cartoon in this issue of yesterday was exceptionally amusing. Mr. Chamberlain's heavy post bag the other morning contained a letter from a Kingsland publican stating that in order to further the cause near to Mr. Chamberlain's heart he was having all his bottles labelled "Support Fiscal Reform," the communication being accompanied by an empty sample bottle. Mr. Chamberlain through his hard-worked private Secretary replied saying "that anything which calls attention to the question he has raised is useful at the present time." This gives Mr. Gould the idea for his cartoon headed "A Spirited Policy" Mr. Chamberlain as a ship-wrecked mariner is seen on what his brother Arthur would call a "raging tearing" sea clinging with all the force in his power to a floating bottle bearing two labels one "Support Fiscal Reform" and the other as follows :—"The A.J.B., J.C. Blend of Fine Old Tower Musket Whiskey." The "St. James's Gazette" which is now owned by Mr. Pearson, one of Mr. Chamberlain's most energetic supporters in his fiscal agitation, has also taken on a cartoonist whose identity is I see a puzzle to some of the paragraphists. One writer, I notice, complains that the artist's name is written so illegibly that he could not make it out. I may mention that the "St. James's" cartoonist is a Mr. Bengough who hails from the Dominion. Like the poor pianist in the same latitudes he does his best, but he has yet to get thoroughly accustomed to the political atmosphere of the mother country. So far as the caricaturists of the daily press are concerned—I leave out the cartoonists of "Punch"—I should be disposed to award the second place to the artist of the enterprising "Daily Dispatch" of Manchester and the third to "G. R. H." of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

OLLA PODRIDA.

I read in the "Times" of last Tuesday :—"Mr. Robert Davies, Menia (" sic") Bridge, brother of the late Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, yesterday completed the necessary arrangements for transferring a capital sum of £135,000 to the authorities of the Calvanistic Methodist Mission, Khassia Hills. The Calvanistic Methodist is estimated to yield an income of money which is estimated to yield an income of more than £5,000 is invested in English railway stocks. Twelve trustees have been appointed, and the funds must be strictly applied to the Khassia Mission." I do not wish to hurt anybody's feelings, but when one remembers the many deserving objects, but when one remembers the many deserving objects, nearer home which are languishing for want of adequate support it is impossible not to think of a certain homely proverb about the unwise and their money.

ILLICIT TRADE "TAXES" ON FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As far back as 1303, in the days of Edward I. the market middlemen,—(formerly known as forestallers), —who now in 1903 still control our food supplies, were then punished by banishment, forfeiture of goods, the pillory fines, and imprisonment.

Before a safe and sound state of affairs can be brought about in the British Empire, these laws and penalties must be revived, or suitable restrictions reinforced.

In 1674, a special Act of Common Council states that "The (London) markets being intended for the benefit and advantage of housekeepers and others, who buy for their own use, to be spent in their own families, to provide for themselves in the morning at the best hand, and pay moderate rates for their provisions."

This Act also enforced bona fide public auctions and proper weighing facilities within the market.

In 1891, the Common Council of the City of London issued its famous report "as to the extravagant high price of every necessary article of human sustenance and food, which had become truly alarming," concluding with "In order to stop the nefarious practices of regrating and intercepting the supplies of provisions for the metropolis, we, —(the Common Council),—are unanimously of opinion, that such practices should be prohibited, the offenders heavily punished, and the contracts declared void."

The majority of the nation is now greatly alarmed at proposed microscopic taxes on food.

Yet the country calmly submits to avoidable but augmenting Trade Rings, whose commercial combination have cornered our entire fresh food supplies during both peace and war.

Tied bakers' shops run by millers, publichouses owned by brewers, an artificially limited supply of perishable meat, game, poultry, eggs, butter, margarine, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc., are all safely in the octopus grasp of the ubiquitous middlemen, who have illigally monopolised our Fresh Food markets, the joint property of the primary food producer and the consumer.

Free Trade should mean free dealing between producer and consumer which,—owing to the machinations of the middlemen,—has been made practically impossible in the British Empire. Wherefore, dispite of Free Imports, the price of fresh food in England, still compares most unfavourably with that of some other countries—notably Germany—where the Trade Rings are less powerful and less greedy, and where although almost all home-grown foods and foods imports are taxed, yet the actual cost of food to the consumer is far less than in our own country.

Our fresh food supplies, if made "imperishable,"—(as I have so long persistently publicly advocated),—by proper means of killing or collecting preparing, dry cold air storage, and distributing would tend to defeat the middlemen's monopoly.

Various kinds of fresh foods demand different but definite—(artificial)—dry cold air temperatures for "imperishable" preservation.

The majority of these animal and vegetable fresh foods, especially fish, are cheaper to produce, store and distribute besides being much more wholesome, nutritious, and palatable in the "imperishable" condition, than in their present perishable forms, too often stale and sometimes even poisonous.

Of course, in the event of war, then only "imperishable" fresh food supplies for the people, army, military and mercantile marine, can save the United Kingdom from starvation.

* * *

As far back as 1303, a wise and just statute of Edward I. declared that "the forestaller"—(now called middlemen's dings,)—"is an open oppressor of the Poor, and an enemy of the whole country."

A Parliamentary Return as to the prices paid to the primary fresh food producers, and those charged to the consumers, would prove that the Fresh Food Rings of market middlemen—(who do not distribute the food)—are a grave and growing danger and disaster to the trade, the progress and the prosperity of the Empire.—Yours, &c.

J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

39 Sussex Square, Brighton.

NOTE Examples :—

(I) New Zealand mutton is frequently delivered at the chief ports of the United Kingdom at less than 3d per lb. for which in the same town, the consumer is charged from 7d to 1 the lb. by the local butcher.

(II). Sprats are often sold in Billingsgate at the rate of about 19 lbs for one penny, for which the local London fishmonger or costermonger charges from 2d to 3d or more per lb.

That is to say, the consumer in London buys one pound of sprats for three pence, with which sum, 57 lbs. of sprats are purchased by the Billingsgate Ring.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major G B French 1MS, B
Mr C F Russell, B
Mr R C Moss B
Mr C W Waddington B
Mr C A B Lawder, B
Mr H A Stuart M Cov
Capt H W Cobnam
2nd B p Lancers
Capt H A V Cammins 24th I
Lieut H M Strong 29th Burma Inf
Lieut D C Home 34 Sikhs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt B C Waterfield, B 3 weeks' furl
Capt S D A Crookshank B 3 mo furl
Lieut G F Gretton 7th B Lancers, 1 mo M C
Mr E H Kealy, B Cov special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 3 mo (cancels return)
Mr A H Vernede B Cov 6 weeks M C cancels 4 days' extraordinary leave and return
Mr M Smither B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr A Ross B Cov 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr J Runciman B 3 mo M C
Mr M Prothero B furl to Feb 20 1904 (cancels return)
Mr H W Morrison B 2 mo M C
Mr F H Smith B 3 mo M C
Mr J H Murray B 6 mo M C
Mr H E A Wakefield B 4 days' furl
Mr A P Grenfell M 6 mo M C
Mr O R Jones M 1 mo M C
Mr C G Spencer M 10 days furl
Capt C D Barrard 21st Bo 1 3 mo M C
Capt A M Doveton 1st Bo 13 mo M C
Lieut C T Morris 8th Bo 1 mo M C
Sir E C Cox Bart Bo 2 mo furl (cancels return)
Mr H M C Trotter Bo 4 days furl
Mr H G Pallisser B 2 mo M C
Major H J Sherwood R E 4-1-2 mo M C
Capt W M St G Kirke R A 2 mo M C
Lieut G H Newcomb 3rd Goorkha Rifles 4 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C M Moore 1 M S, B
Major D T Lane 1 M S, B
Major P. T. Spence B
Major C P G Griffin 1st B Lancers,
Major L G Maxwell 2nd B Lancers
Capt W M Kennedy B
Capt B C Waterfield B
Capt J H T Cornish-Bowden B State Railway Volunteers
Lieut J Peters 10th B Lancers
Lieut O F Smith 9th B
Mr M Smither B Cov
Mr R H Craddock B Cov
Mr D J Macpherson C I E B Cov
Mr L M Parlett B Cov
Mr F H Burson, B Cov
Mr W B Suckalli B
Mr J H Harford B
Mr A B Bonnar B
Mr H A Bamford B
Mr V C French B
Mr R G McDonnell B
Mr C A Heymerdingner B
Lieut Col J L Van Geyzel I M S M
Lieut W H La T Darby 31st M Pioneers
Mr C G Spencer M Cov
Major J Jackson I M S, Bo
Mr G D Madgavkar Bo Cov
Mr H M Gibbs

No alteration in the political status of the province is contemplated. The central authority would remain in possession of all its present rights, and only the interior administration would be reorganised on a basis of greater freedom. It is anticipated that these proposals, in conjunction with suggestion of Russia and Austria, will lead to an extension of the scheme of reforms on the basis of an agreement of all the Powers with Turkey. None of the Powers is inclined to advocate radical changes.

SIR EDWARD MALET SUPPORTS MR. BALFOUR.

Sir Edward Malet, formerly British Ambassador in Berlin, writes to the "Times" in defence of the policy which his Majesty's Government has wisely pursued up to the present time in reference to the Balkan crisis.

Sir Edward Malet does not agree with the Bishop of Hereford and other bishops that we ought to insist upon autonomous Government for Macedonia. It is obvious, he says, that it is only possible to insist with any effect, if the insistence is supported by the avowed or understood intention to resort to force if the advice is refused. But resorting to force means in plain English going to war. If the Government were to make such a move as the bishops demand, it would be left in splendid isolation. We should then have to face the alternatives of ignominious retreat or war. If we accept the former, we shall have done infinite harm to the Macedonians. If the latter, his Majesty's Government will certainly never be forgiven "for the blundering policy which we have brought about such a dilemma. But it would mean even worse than war to the British Empire. It would let loose the dogs of insurrection as well as the dogs of war. It would give the coveted opportunity to our innumerable enemies throughout the world. And we shall have done this for the Macedonians, to whom we are bound by no conceivable tie either of tradition or expectation.

MR. BALFOUR'S TARIFF DECLARATION.

A DEFINITE LEAD FOR THE PARTY.

NATIONAL UNION ENTHUSIASM.

Old delegates to the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations all declared to-day, they had never known one so noisy, so regardless of the chairman, or more prolific in interruptions than the present one at Sheffield. They were absolutely at one, however, in this respect,—their eagerness to hear the Premier's speech announcing the "irreducible minimum" the Government is prepared to accept on the burning question of the day.

Mr. Balfour plunged at once and without apology into the subject of the hour; all the apology he had to make was for the state of his throat, a passing dryness, or something due, perhaps, to a nervousness he failed to betray in any other way. But this was passed, and the rest was clear sailing with clear decks. His voice might fail, his brain never. Mr. Balfour's speech, from outset to finish, was a model of clarity of thought, and sonority of utterance. One aspect of its memorable character was its fine suppression of sarcasm, and the play of humour between the lines. It was pure comedy, for instance, to hear him represent England as a forlorn and helpless suitor, with nothing to give, pleading to the fiscal mercy of foreign nations in consideration and return for her foolish generosity in days gone by.

GOSDEN'S FAILURE.

The great speeches of history conform to classical tradition either by an invocation, by a choice historical retrospect, or by a bit of Socratic self-depreciation. Mr. Balfour was too businesslike for the first, and far too frank for the third expedient. He chose the middle course, and he squarely met the spirit of Cobden and upbraided him with his human fallibility, as shown by those prophecies of his which time had so signally belied. He might have belied the great Manchestrian, but he forbore. He paid a tribute to him instead, to his patriotism in particular. He did not know in all these years of our dreaming, our pedantry, and our self-conceit, that anything serious had been attempted to correct Mr. Cobden's error. Stay, there was one exception—it was the treaty with France in 1860; and "when I read," the Premier continued, "the history of that treaty I set me to myself, 'Was Mr. Cobden himself a Cobdenite?'" It was a pleasantry and a point well worth the quiet preface the speaker gave to it, and the audience relished it exceedingly.

Then more points came thick and fast, so fast that it took the audience all its time to catch them as they flew. One speaker during the afternoon sitting (Sir John Gorst by the way) had met with hostile critic in his audience, who accused him of bombing away like a "——boombie-bee;" and though Sir John failed to catch the broad bucolic of it, he showed some impatience at the laughter it caused.

Mr. Balfour took his interrupters in a very different spirit. He was alluding to the national need for prevision in the case of the Navy, and when a voice in a far corner cried "Speak up," Mr. Balfour said innocently, "a navy—a fleet"; and this elementary explanation raised a hearty laugh, even on the face of the interrupter.

THE WALL OF HOSTILE TARIFFS.

The Premier said three things had prepared us for fiscal reform—the war, the Colonial Conference and the depression of trades, and continued:—The result is, we have seen erected the wall of hostile tariffs growing up and dividing us from the Protective nations of the world and we have seen our own Colonies, our own flesh and blood, the very essence of the Empire that is to be building up by one vested interest after another a system of Protection which will make it hard for us to export the results of our industries, our manufactures, our capital as we now find it—to export those results to America or to other protective countries.

In another eloquent passage he said:—Free Trade is indeed an empty name and a vain farce if foreign nations are setting themseves to exclude our manufactures from their markets, and to limit as far as they can the international play of supply and demand.

Finally, the speaker challenged any Free Trader to deny that we (and especially our working classes) had suffered, and suffered seriously, from the protective inroads of other countries, and then he turned to the fateful question of ways and means. But if his audience expected any new advance on the attitude of his famous letter to Mr. Chamberlain, they were doomed to disappointment. He said:—

I know of no cure; the ill has gone too far; but I do know of a palliation. You will not get the great commercial nations of the world to abandon Protection. You will not get, I fear, our great self-governing colonies to retrace all the steps which, without remonstrance, we have permitted them to take. . . . We have been in this country strangely blind and strangely dull to the abnormal and anomalous situation in which the British Empire is placed in these fiscal matters. You will find many cases in which fiscal union has been the prelude to that closer and more intimate union which is the basis of national strength. I may mention, as a Scotchman, the case of England and Scotland.

This, like many another bit of frankness, sent an agreeable vein of laughter round the hall as if in gratitude to an orator who was succeeding beyond precedent in lightening the academic heaviness of a thankless subject.

FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION.

Then Mr. Balfour came to the sharp realisation of fact which had been to him and Mr. Chamberlain the parting of the ways:—Now, I do not think that public opinion is ripe in this country for the taxation of food. The evils of the taxation of food, so long as it is kept within narrow limits, have been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justify. A Frenchman is tolerant to a degree incredible among us to any taxation on food. . . . but, speaking as one who is bound to give advice to a great party on the policy which they should regard as their official policy . . . a tax on food is not (with public opinion in the state in which it is) within the limits of practical politics. My fundamental request is that the people of this country should give to the Government from whatever party the Government may be drawn, that free dom of negotiations of which we have been deprived, not by the force of circumstances, not by the action of overmastering forces, not by the pressure of foreign Powers, but by something which I can only describe as our own pedantry and our own self-conceit. Something like a look of consternation went round the audience when Mr. Balfour in those familiar apologies for length and detail began to show his speech was at an end, but he reassured them and banished their sudden dismay by entering on a set of questions and answers regarding the great theme which showed his dialectic skill at its liveliest and best. For his audience he served as a sort of catechetical guide for the subjugation of argumentative opponents; but as for the speaker himself they seemed the profession of faith, nailed on, like Luther's Theses, on a prominent door for all to see.

THE LEADER AND THE LEAD.

His conclusion, like the rest of his speech, was marked by the calm unrhetorical, instructional tone he had admittedly chosen so as to make it clear that any misunderstandings in future as to the Government's position must be wilful ones and no fault of theirs. "For the time being" (a phrase which made men turn with a startled look at their neighbours) he was leader and he had given them a lead, convinced that it would be the means of strengthening the hands of our diplomatists; that is was in accordance with the party's best traditions, and the best course the country in its present condition could adopt. The applause which followed was a splendid response.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Last night at the Novelty Theatre "Gopichand" or Rash and Repentant, a popular native performance, was given by the Victoria Theatrical Company in aid of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. The entertainment was under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, who is the Chairman of the Committee of the School. His Lordship and Lady Jenkins were present and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. That the object of the entertainment was highly praiseworthy was amply demonstrated by the presence of a very large congregation that had crowded the theatre. In addition to the natives a large number of Europeans had also accorded their patronage to the entertainment, the success of which reflected great credit on Mr. Baliwala, the enterprising proprietor of the company. The performance, which was a semi-comic and traditional play in three acts, was in the vernacular, but printed copies of its translation in English had been issued for the benefit of the European portion of the audience.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest, to let discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

FISCAL DEBATE.

Our special correspondent at Sheffield, telegraphing on October 1, says: The National Union Conference opened yesterday morning most favourably for the policy of Mr. Chamberlain.

There can be no sort of doubt that the sympathies of the representative body of Conservative opinion are with Imperial preference.

The first time that Mr. Chamberlain's name dropped from the lips of a speaker the whole great audience rose to its feet almost to a man and cheered itself hoarse with enthusiasm. This was repeated again and again whenever reference was made either to the man or his policy, and, as if to express the feelings of the assembly by contrast, the names of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton were received in silence.

The Free Fooders sitting in solid phalanx on the right of the platform under the leadership of Mr. Galloway who wears the red flower of a hopeless fight in his coat do not look happy. "Glum" is the word which expresses their expression as the cheers which tell the confidence of the delegates in Mr. Chamberlain and his policy roll round the hall.

Yet they should be happy these Free Fooders since Mr. Galloway to prove himself a man of his word fed them freely last night.

The greatest excitement prevails as to the result of the vote.

If appearances go for anything Mr. Chaplin's rider will be carried and the Conservative party stand committed to the whole Imperial faith. But I must decline to commit myself to a prophecy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

In the absence through illness of the Duke of Norfolk, the chair was taken by the Earl of Derby, last year's president. Altogether there were between seventeen hundred and two thousand representatives present, in addition to a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament.

Among the members of Parliament who were early on the platform were: Sir Benjamin Stone, Sir James Rankin, Sir W. E. M. Tomlinson, Mr. Loder, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Pulmner, Mr. Shaw Stewart, Sir R. Ropner, Sir Thomas Wrightson, Sir John Dorington, Mr. Fitzalan Hope, Sir William Walrond, Sir A. Acland-Hood, and Sir Francis Powell.

The proceedings began with the passing of a resolution expressing a deep sense of the loss the nation had sustained in the death of Lord Salisbury. Lord Derby moved the resolution, and just as he was concluding the Free Food contingent from Manchester arrived and took their places together. Among them were Sir John Gorst, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Leng, Knowles, Mr. S. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Hugh Cecil.

CHEERS FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. F. Lowe, M. P., in moving the adoption of the report, which has already been published, said the air had been somewhat cleared by the resignations which had taken place and by the correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. (Loud cheers.) The programme and views of the Government, however, still stood in need of elucidation, and therefore they were looking forward with eagerness to what the Prime Minister would say tonight. At any rate, they all had the utmost confidence in the leadership of Mr. Balfour—(loud cheers)—and the right hon. gentleman might be sure of their hearty support in the difficult position he had to face. (Cheers). Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain had come to the conclusion that the country was not yet prepared for a tax, however small, on food—(A voice: It never will be)—and as for a tax on raw material that was never contemplated by either gentleman. (Cheers.) But we were arming this country with retaliatory powers the case was different. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain had resigned in order to have a free hand, and he told them he would be able to bring the country round to his way of thinking. (Cheers, and a voice: "I are one for Joe Chamberlain!") In the meantime it would be premature for the Conference to express any decided opinion on the question of reciprocal tariffs with the Colonies until the proposals were clearly definitely, and fully laid before the country by Mr. Chamberlain himself. (Cheers.)

Colonel H. F. Bowles seconded the motion, which was unanimously supped.

The Duke of Norfolk was appointed president of the National Union for the ensuing year.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., moved a resolution calling upon the Government to take prompt steps to regulate alien immigration. Was it right, he asked, when a quarter of a million of our own people had to emigrate every year to find new homes across the seas, that we should admit from sixty to seventy thousand alien immigrants every year without regulation? This immigration had caused the abandonment of houses, almost of whole streets by the English working-classes and their occupation by foreigners.

Major Evans Gordon, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said he had travelled over the East of Europe, and he could assure them that in the lowest quarters of the worst towns he had seen nothing so bad as could be seen to-day in the East End of London.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

HALL MARKING OF FOREIGN PLATE.

Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P., next moved a resolution approving the principle of the Hall-marking of Foreign Plate Bill (No. 2), introduced last session, the object of which was to provide for the marking of foreign plate with some mark readily distinguishable from those used for marking British plate, and so secure British manufacturers from the injustice of having foreign plate marked with an English Hall-mark and then sold as of British origin.

A delegate asked if the Colonies would come under the operation of the Bill.

Mr. Roberts: Yes.

Colonel Bowles, M.P., thought that the Colonies should be treated differently from foreign countries.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., at this point arrived, and on being recognised was received with hearty cheers by the delegates.

Mr. Moon, M.P., proposed a resolution, calling for a redistribution of seats. Mr. Chapman, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

MID-DAY THE FISCAL QUESTION.

After luncheon there was an even larger attendance than in the morning, the platform especially presenting a very crowded appearance. Mr. Chaplin was again cheered by the delegates.

Before the debate on the fiscal question was commenced, Mr. F. Lowe, who occupied the chair, suggested that the whole discussion should be taken on Sir John Dorington's resolution, and that no amendment should be moved this afternoon. He wished to postpone a vote until after they had heard Mr. Balfour's speech.

Sir John Dorington then moved, "That this Conference, believing that the changes which have taken place during the last fifty years in the conditions under which British trade has been carried on, necessitate the reconsideration of the fiscal system which we as a nation have adopted during that period, thanks the Prime Minister for having instituted an inquiry into the whole subject, and welcomes the policy which he has foreshadowed for securing to this country fiscal freedom in our negotiations and commercial relations with foreign countries."

He said it was a resolution of the highest importance to the Conservative party and the country at large. He hoped the decision in its favour would be unanimous. It was practically a vote of confidence in their leader. Cheers. If they carried it they would be giving him authority to prosecute the inquiry, which was for the good of the country. They had got rid for the time of the question of the taxation of food. (Cries of "No.")

The debate was continued by Mr. Halsey, M.P., and Mr. H. Chaplin, but no vote had been taken when we went to press.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SALT.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES REVERSED.

Mr. L. B. Pradhan, First Class Magistrate, Chiplunt convicted a cartman named Krishna Raoji Sawan of being in possession of more than one maund of salt without a permit to carry or retain it, and fined him two rupees, in default of payment, to be recovered under the provisions of section 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Applications for revision in five similar cases, in which the charges and fines were the same, were also considered by their lordships, Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused in all the cases.

Mr. Pradhan, in his finding, said the accused was arrested and sent by the police for trial for having in his possession salt more than one maund without a pass. The accused said he had in his cart six bags of salt containing in all twelve maunds without the necessary pass to carry it up-country, but that he was waiting to receive the pass which the owner was in the course of procuring. It appeared, said the magistrate, that the salt bags were removed from the warehouse and placed in the cart standing out of the compound of the warehouse, waiting for the pass for the removal of the salt up-country. Meanwhile the police, in patrolling on duty, saw the carts and demanded the passes, and in their absence, arrested and attached the salt with the conveyances. It appeared to be the usual practice with the cartmen to take out the passes on the morning of the day they leave with their carts. In this instance the previous day being a Sunday, they could not get the passes from the Customs authorities. They had bags were in the carts, and the drivers would have left the cart stand after receiving the required passes. Yet, said the magistrate, the fact that they had more than one maund of salt in the carts, without a permit to retain it, remained unchanged. The removal of the salt bags from the warehouse to the carts, before getting the passes, was, in the opinion of the magistrate, illegal; and he thought the police were justified in arresting the carts containing the salt.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the Court's decision, said: In these cases the cartmen loaded their carts and were awaiting the issue of the pass, which was to cover the transport of the salt. In our opinion, cases of this kind do not fall within the spirit of clause C of section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act of 1890. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the fine, if paid, be returned. The order as to confiscation, passed under section 52 by the lower court, is also set aside.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

The "Times" says:—More than usual interest will attach to the autumn tour which the Viceroy of India usually makes before returning from Simla to Calcutta, for it will include this year a visit to the Persian Gulf. The Indian Government has for the best part of a century maintained important political posts at different points of the Gulf, and on the Arab shores many of the native chiefs, and more especially the "Trucial" chiefs of what is still called, in memory of a happily, bygone past the Pirate Coast, are in special treaty relations with this country. His Excellency is expected to avail himself of this opportunity of visiting these chiefs, who have given ample proof of their loyalty to the paramount Power by their fidelity to engagements which must have originally been a severe strain upon their hereditary instincts and he will naturally also inspect the political posts which represent in those regions the authority of the Indian Government. Sir Arthur Hardinge, his Majesty's Minister at Teheran, whose intention it has been for some time past to travel this autumn in Central and Southern Persia, will meet the Viceroy at the entrance to the Gulf and accompany him during the voyage, which is expected to be of some three weeks' duration.

These can be no doubt as to either the significance or the usefulness of the Viceroy's visit to those waters, which is a natural sequel of the important declaration of policy made by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords on July 5th. This necessary recognition of Foreign Affairs intimated plainly on that occasion that this country occupies with regard to the Persian Gulf a position very different from that of any other Power. "It is due," he said, "to British enterprise, to the expenditure of British money and British lives, that the Persian Gulf is open to the navigation of the world. It was our ships that cleared those waters of pirates; it was we who put down the slave trade; it was we who buoyed and beaconed those intricate waters." Lord Lansdowne's statement by no means exhausted the record of national enterprise, which as the result of a century's effort has made the Persian Gulf in the fullest sense an open sea, to which the commerce and shipping of all nations have liberty and security of access. We have equally borne the heat and burden of the day in the pacification of its shores, and while along a considerable part of the coast the native chiefs are still directly responsible to us for the maintenance of law and order, it is also due to our friendly support and acquiescence, often ill enough requited, that in other parts Turkey and Persia have remotely been able to enforce their authority upon tribes and local chiefs whose armed powers of resistance and inherited habits of lawlessness we had already broken. Yet, great as has been the cost to ourselves in blood and treasure in the "Pax Britannica" we have established in the Persian Gulf on land and on sea, we have claimed in reward no direct compensation, no exclusive privileges, no territorial advantages, though we have certainly not looked opportunities. The least we are entitled to claim is that the same self-denying ordinance under which we ourselves acted shall be observed by other Powers who have taken no part in the work, which devolved upon us alone. As Captain Mahan has expressed it, Great Britain is entitled to the naval control of the Gulf, not only in her own right and that of her own people as having already established that office for centuries, but also, and still more, in virtue of her binding obligation to a great and politically helpless ward of the empire—India and its teeming population—whose commercial, economic and military interests are bound up with the immunity from the Gulf of the territorial and political ambitions of other Powers. Lord Lansdowne's declaration at any rate removed all doubt as to the recognition by his Majesty's Government of both the rights and duties of Great Britain in those waters, and in speaking with a full sense of his responsibility, he stated emphatically that "we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." Though, as we remarked at the time, there was nothing absolutely novel or startling in this declaration, it was received with genuine satisfaction because it defined the application to a particular point of general principles of policy in regard to our position in the Gulf that had long been recognised by responsible statesmen, but had never been laid down with such unmistakable precision and firmness.

Lord Lansdowne did not moreover confine himself to this important declaration of which taken by itself the value would have been rather negative than positive. He did not tell us merely what his Majesty's Government could not allow others to do he told us also what in their opinion this country ought itself to do. Without for a moment countenancing any endeavours to exclude the legitimate trade of other countries he intimated that our policy should be directed in the first place to the protection and furtherance of British commerce and he proceeded to indicate a number of different measures which were then under consideration and all of which he observed would tend to the assertion and protection of British interests. Some of these measures were connected with the opening up of new trade routes from the Karun River into Central and Western Persia; with the construction of a new land telegraph line direct from the Indian border, which should supplement the Indo-European cable up the Gulf; with changes in the Consular Service, of which the dual control of the Foreign Office and the India Office presents certain advantages, but also considerable drawbacks. All these are questions in which direct consultation on the spot between the Viceroy and the British Minister at Teheran must obviously be desirable, and there are many others, which, though Lord Lansdowne refrained from mentioning them, must suggest themselves to those who have followed the recent course of events in Persia and in the Gulf. While all of all needed is a fuller co-ordination of the moral and material influences which British statesmanship has at its disposal for the maintenance and consolidation of our interests in those regions. Sir Arthur Hardinge will necessarily have acquired during his journey down from the Persian capital, a broader insight into many aspects of the problem than his contact with the Central Government has perhaps hitherto allowed him to obtain. On the other hand, he will have had conference with the Viceroy, to give his Excellency much valuable information with regard to the great if subtle changes which have so deeply modified the situation throughout Persia since Lord Curzon himself travelled there as a political mission. Last but by no means least the presence of these two high officials of the empire, travelling in the state which befits their position as its representatives, cannot fail to bring home to the chiefs and people of the Persian Gulf the determination of this country to retain intact the pre-eminence we have acquired there under the most honourable and indisputable of title deeds the reign of law and order we have introduced, imposed and upheld for so many decades, always at our own unaided cost—but never for our own exclusive benefit. The projected visit of Lord Curzon to the Persian Gulf is the subject of the leading article in the "Novoe Vremya," of Sept. 7. The article, after remarking that Lord Curzon's visit to Viceroyalty was decided because of his Indian programme having been interrupted by the effects of the South African war, concludes: There can be no doubt that such a journey by Lord Curzon will yield great results. English prestige, somewhat shaken in the Persian Gulf by the arrival of Russian men-of-war and the institution of a regular line of commercial steamships, will be enhanced and strengthened. The Arabian sheiks, of whom the chief is that of Koweit, will be charged with fresh obligations. How do we intend to reply to such an exhibition of Lord Curzon's political activity?"

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

138/02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

329/03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimtoola Sumroo and others—Wadia G and Co.

For Consent Decree.

168-02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Jadav widow vs Ranchordas Dwarkadas and others—Mathubhai J and M and Captain Mathubhai.

289/02—Edgelow G and W—Nagindas Manmohandas as Ranchardas Dwarkadas—Mathubhai J and M.

321/03—Hayward and Bawdekar—Jagjivandram and another vs Sakurbai widow—Nanu and H.

577/02—Wadia and G—Cooverbai vs Sakurbai and others—Payne and Co, N and H, and W G and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

For dismissal.

53/1/99—Mansukhlal and Jadhurdas Tolsidas and others vs Purshotum Govindjee and others—Payne and Co. and M D and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

2,99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David and others vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson.

278/02—In person—Bai Prakoo widow vs Lalchand Sodaje and others—Mansukhlal J and W.

418,01—Malvi and Co—Gokuldas and others vs Purshotum Madan and others—Craigie L and O.

134/02—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Movivahoo—vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co.

691-02—Payne and Co—Sidick Hoosein and another vs Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed and others—E G and W S B and Co and Mackenzie and Co.

363-03—Unwala and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey, Payne and Co.

523-35—Shamrao and M—Walalbai vs Godavibai and another—P G S and M D D P.

638-01—Pestonjee R and R—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomji Jehangir and Jehangir and Co.

309-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulammahomed vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail—Sorabjee and J.

510-96—Framjee and D—Shaik Esoa bin Khalifa vs Hoosen Coomer Jamal—Payne G S and M.

733,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hussum vs Fazul Peeru Maomed—Kanga and P.

24,02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivji vs Govind Visram and another—Unwalla and P.

36,03—In person—Dwarkadas Nagoey vs Mulji Iderseji and another—Hiokmel M and M.

572,00—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchander Nemukar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunu and another—Smedham B and N.

163,02—Hilde and Co—Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdool Hoosein Tyabaly and another—Framji and D.

795,01—In person—Rungoobai widow vs Bhawoo Narsoo and others—Tyabji D and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mazgaon, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 3rd Nagpada	3	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	10	8	83
Total plague deaths to date	363,291	216,350	
Same date last year	99	1[illegible]	34

NOTES FROM THE "GAZETTE"

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 2,

14th Hussars, Lieut W R Campbell, D S O Adjutant to be Captain, to complete establishment.

21st Lancers, Riding-Master and Hon Lieut M J Cockburn is cashiered by sentence of a Central Court-Martial.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt (District Officer) M J Long to be Major (District Officer), vice W Pickup.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Maj A C T Boileau to be Lieut-Colonel.

Col C R Townley, from 34th Regimental District (the Border Regt), to command the 12th Regimental District (the Suffolk Reg), vice Col R T E Dowse.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L I)—Lieut A B Yatman to be Captain, vice E F Cooke Hurle, seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut Sir Francis C B Price, Bart, resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Reg—Lieut L C Dorman to be Captain, vice R P H Monro seconded.

The Welsh Reg—Lieut G H Stevenson to be Captain.

The Oxfordshire L I—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—L E S Ward, J A Bellard, O R L Hampden, Qr Mr Serg T Ivey, to be Quartermaster, with the Hon rank of Lieutenant.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Reg (Royal Canadians)—Lieut R M Baynsford to be Captain.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj C S Meeres, R A, to be an Inspector, Maj F J Angell, to be Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, with the substantive rank of Lieut-Colonel.

HALF PAY.

Maj (temp Lieut Col) R C B Haking from the Hampshire Reg, to be Lieut Colonel.

BREVET.

Lieut Col H S Andrews Speed, R E, to be Colonel Lieut Col W B Fletcher, Royal Field Artillery, to be Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col R E Allen C B is granted the hon rank of Major General on retirement.

Qr-Mr and hon Lieut J R Campbell R E is granted the hon rank of Captain.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal House and Royal Field Artillery, The promotions to the rank of Major of the undermentioned Captains are antedated as under:—We have established in the Persian Gulf on land and on sea, we have claimed in reward no direct compensation, no exclusive privileges, no territorial advantages, though we have certainly not looked opportunities. The least we are entitled to claim is that the same self-denying ordinance under which we ourselves acted shall be observed by other Powers who have taken no part in the work, which devolved upon us alone. As Captain Mahan has expressed it, Great Britain is entitled to the naval control of the Gulf, not only in her own right and that of her own people as having already established that office for centuries, but also, and still more, in virtue of her binding obligation to a great and politically helpless ward of the empire—India and its teeming population—whose commercial, economic and military interests are bound up with the immunity from the Gulf of the territorial and political ambitions of other Powers. Lord Lansdowne's declaration at any rate removed all doubt as to the recognition by his Majesty's Government of both the rights and duties of Great Britain in those waters, and in speaking with a full sense of his responsibility, he stated emphatically that "we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." Though, as we remarked at the time, there was nothing absolutely novel or startling in this declaration, it was received with genuine satisfaction because it defined the application to a particular point of general principles of policy in regard to our position in the Gulf that had long been recognised by responsible statesmen, but had never been laid down with such unmistakable precision and firmness.

Lord Lansdowne did not moreover confine himself to this important declaration of which taken by itself the value would have been rather negative than positive. He did not tell us merely what his Majesty's Government could not allow others to do he told us also what in their opinion this country ought itself to do. Without for a moment countenancing any endeavours to exclude the legitimate trade of other countries he intimated that our policy should be directed in the first place to the protection and furtherance of British commerce and he proceeded to indicate a number of different measures which were then under consideration and all of which he observed would tend to the assertion and protection of British interests. Some of these measures were connected with the opening up of new trade routes from the Karun River into Central and Western Persia; with the construction of a new land telegraph line direct from the Indian border, which should supplement the Indo-European cable up the Gulf; with changes in the Consular Service, of which the dual control of the Foreign Office and the India Office presents certain advantages, but also considerable drawbacks. All these are questions in which direct consultation on the spot between the Viceroy and the British Minister at Teheran must obviously be desirable, and there are many others, which, though Lord Lansdowne refrained from mentioning them, must suggest themselves to those who have followed the recent course of events in Persia and in the Gulf. While all of all needed is a fuller co-ordination of the moral and material influences which British statesmanship has at its disposal for the maintenance and consolidation of our interests in those regions. Sir Arthur Hardinge will necessarily have acquired during his journey down from the Persian capital, a broader insight into many aspects of the problem than his contact with the Central Government has perhaps hitherto allowed him to obtain. On the other hand, he will have had conference with the Viceroy, to give his Excellency much valuable information with regard to the great if subtle changes which have so deeply modified the situation throughout Persia since Lord Curzon himself travelled there as a political mission. Last but by no means least the presence of these two high officials of the empire, travelling in the state which befits their position as its representatives, cannot fail to bring home to the chiefs and people of the Persian Gulf the determination of this country to retain intact the pre-eminence we have acquired there under the most honourable and indisputable of title deeds the reign of law and order we have introduced, imposed and upheld for so many decades, always at our own unaided cost—but never for our own exclusive benefit. The projected visit of Lord Curzon to the Persian Gulf is the subject of the leading article in the "Novoe Vremya," of Sept. 7. The article, after remarking that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty was decided because of his Indian programme having been interrupted by the effects of the South African war, concludes: There can be no doubt that such a journey by Lord Curzon will yield great results. English prestige, somewhat shaken in the Persian Gulf by the arrival of Russian men-of-war and the institution of a regular line of commercial steamships, will be enhanced and strengthened. The Arabian sheiks, of whom the chief is that of Koweit, will be charged with fresh obligations. How do we intend to reply to such an exhibition of Lord Curzon's political activity?"

Capt Frederick C Owen to be Major, vice C F Blanc, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1903.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—The undermentioned are appointed to be Captains:—

Charles M Playfair, vice C E Inglis, seconded. Dated 1st September, 1903.

Percy L Spicer, vice E E N Waters, seconded. Dated 5th September, 1903.

Robert W P Campbell, vice A H W P Haywood, seconded. Dated 5th September 1903.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh M Jackson, vice Brevet Colonel J C L Campbell, placed on half-pay. Dated 27th August, 1903.

Edward Agar, vice Brevet Colonel C K Wood, placed on half-pay. Dated 1st September 1903.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Philip G Twining, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H M Jackson. Dated 27th August, 1903.

Alain Cl. L. Joly-de-Lotbiniere, vice E Agar. Dated 1st September, 1903.

The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet Walter Dahlmann Rawson Lumby, from the Royal Military Academy, which appeared in the Gazette of 27th March, 1903, is cancelled on account of ill-health.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, to be Second Lieutenants:—

Charles Edward Colbeck. Dated 1st September 1903.

John Conrad Pringle. Dated 1st September, 1903.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Second Lieutenant F Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice L E Smith, D S O promoted. Dated 9th May 1903.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major Charles E M Pyne retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd October, 1903.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Supernumerary Second Lieutenant L P Reeves to be Second Lieutenant, vice W G Kirkwood, transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 4th September 1903.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas A Headlam to be Captain, vice brevet Major J L J Clarke, seconded. Dated 2nd June, 1903.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Edward M Eason to be Major vice J A S Thomson retired. Dated 6th September 1903.

The Lancashire Fusiliers Major Richard W. Doane to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice F Hammersley removed from the Regiment on appointment to the Staff. Dated 22nd August, 1903.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers Captain and Brevet James H. Gwynne to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hugh T Lyle D S O promoted. Dated 21st August 1903.

Captain Richard C. B. Throckmorton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 22nd August 1903.

Supedrnumerary cinptaja Charles E. Willes too Captain vice R C B. Throckmorton. Dated 22nd August 190 .

The South Wales Borderers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

E H A Hodgson, to complete establishment. Dated 13th August, 1903.

A H J Ellis, vice G A Riddell, resigned. Dated 26th August, 1903.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant T H Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice C E Borton, transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 15th May, 1903.

Second Lieutenant R B Woosnam resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd October, 1903.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant J H Dwyer to be Lieutenant, vice F J C Bonnyman, resigned. Dated 22nd April, 1903.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Major Frederick St. D Skinner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir E Wheler, Bart., deceased. Dated 12th August, 1903.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant R Neave, to be Lieutenant, vice F C Rasch transferred to 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated 9th September, 1903.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major John W G Roy to be Major, vice F C Godley, promoted. Dated 5th August 1903.

Captain Robert J F Taylor is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Date 3rd August 1903.

Province Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Major Elmhirst Rhodes, D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd October,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

"HANSOM UP!"

We may miss the familiar cry in a day or two's time, unless that interview go smoothly to-day between the representative of the Cabmen's Union and the Assistant Commissioner of Police. The Cabmen are fighting the new order prohibiting "crawling" in search of fares along important thoroughfares. Unless they can have their way by means of the compromise they suggest they threaten London with such a strike as the country has not previously known. It is tall talk, and, as such, characteristic of the cabman. He has been striking and threatening to strike ever since there was a hansom "dickey" for him to sit on. There are on the rolls of the Metropolitan police force, roughly, 16,000 men, who form by common consent the finest force of its character in the world. The hansoms and growlers of London number 11 1-4 thousand. Between their drivers and the police force war is never for long extinct.

JEHU, THE ISHMAELITE.

The Cabman does not much mind being regarded as the Ishmaelite of the London streets. He is used to the role, and trades upon his reputation. Timorous ladies and peace-loving men dis ove. He has opposed every single item of reform imposed either by the police or by Parliament. He claimed the right to drive about the city without a light at night, and struck for it; he struck, because the police endeavoured to check his extortion, placed in his cab a machine for registering distances; he made the public suffer by refusing to carry "fares" into stations which practised the privileged cab system; and he did his best to disorganise locomotion by refusing to drive when he had a row with his master about fees. The driver of a hansom pays from ten to sixteen shillings a day for horse and cab; the four-wheeler man from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per day for one horse; 10s. up to 13s. for two horses. According to evidence on oath the men's wages run at about the following rates:—During May, June, and July from £3 to £10 per week; August and September 30s.; November and December £2.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

One thing that puzzles the ordinary person is the fact that the police permit the existence of that public scandal, the pirate bus. It is known that the pirate fleeces his passengers disgracefully, particularly women; and it was discovered, too, not long ago, that one was being systematically worked by a gang of pickpockets. Yet they continue their daily plunderings unchecked. There was a diverting duel the other day between the conductor of a pirate and a Scotsman who was showing round a party of friends. The conductor demanded a shilling a-piece for a threepenny ride. The Scot had five to pay for, so he argued the point. He could not get out of payment, he found, but he did the next most satisfying thing in the vernacular of the Highlands. While he and his party were thus engaged, the rest of the passengers quietly filed off the 'bus, and when the conductor came for their fares, not a man remained to resist his demands.

THE BEST POLICY.

At Scotland Yard the visitor may see some curious "finds" which have been brought in from cabs. It is worth the while of the man to return what he finds. He gets ten per cent. of its value. He may be prosecuted if he delays more than twenty-four hours in handing in his treasure-trove. But the present regulations did not obtain when "Palace-yard Jack" took a sovereign from Lord Russell, who had intended to hand him a shilling. "Do you know what I gave you last night?" asked the statesman when he hailed him the following evening. "Yes, my lord, a sovereign, and I bought a new pair of boots with it; but they're Russells, not Wellingtons, my lord." It was a man of that stamp who conveyed Sir Augustus Harris, to his destination. Upon his bag was printed "Augustus Harris, T. R., D. L." It meant Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, but cabby took it for some learned degree borne by a fare who would be readily "bilked." When Sir Augustus handed him his fare he looked at the amount in disdain, "Ere," he said, "call yourself a T. R. D. L. Yer no more a bloomin T. R. D. L. than I am!"

HIS DUE.

Two ladies in black sat trembling in a cab in Paris. Past them steamed a shrieking mob, rushing to the sack of the Tuileries, and to the proclamation of the French Republic at the Hotel de Ville. Did the driver of that cab dream that one of his "fares" was the dethroned Empress Eugenie fleeing for life? Cabby knows his fare more often than the fare imagines. Two gentlemen alighted from a hansom in the Blackfriars-road. One of them held out a generous fee to the driver. "No, sir, beggin' your pordon, sir," said the jarvey; "I've had too much pleasure listening to you lecture to take any money from your pocket—proud to have driven you, sir." The "fare" was Thomas Huxley, come to address a meeting of working men. Merewether, the witty lawyer, was also known to cabmen. One of them looked at the shilling he offered one night. "Rather a long shilling to night, Mr. Merewether, I think." "I should have thought not," said the lawyer, taking the piece in his hand. "No, I should have said it was about as broad as it's long." So thought another passenger, only more so. He got a man sentenced to a month's hard labour for charging him a five-mile fare for a three-mile ride. When the man had gone "down" he had the distance measured. It was exactly, seven miles!

THE LETTERS OF A QUEEN.

The promised publication of letters of Queen Victoria will be awaited with a good deal of pleasurable anticipation. Her Majesty was an indefatigable correspondent, and wrote really well. No doubt there will be included in the collection a letter which her Majesty wrote to King Edward announcing his emancipation from parental authority and control. Greville declared it to be one of the most admirable that ever were penned. "She tells him," says the diarist, "that he may have thought the rule they adopted for his education a severe one, but that his welfare was their only object and well knowing to what seductions of flattery he would eventually be exposed, they wished to prepare and strengthen his mind against them that he was to consider himself his own master. It seems to have made a profound impression on the Prince, and to have touched his feelings to the quick. He brought it to General Wellesley in a flood of tears."

A ROYAL DIPLOMATIST.

To the Queen's genius for statesmanship all her Ministers paid sincere tribute. Her gifts in this direction were exercised in a particularly skilful manner at a time when her bete noir, Palmerston, was looming large on the horizon. A letter was addressed by the Emperor of Russia, in 1853, personally to the Queen. It was a communication upon impersonal matters, and one similar in character to that which, addressed to William IV. instead of to his Ministers, had evoked so stern a protest from Wellington. In this case, the letter came into the hands of Aberdeen, who passed it on to Clarendon, whence it reached the Queen's hands. Her Majesty returned the missive to the last-named to read, and he suggested in a general way, certain heads for an answer. Her Majesty replied in French, and Clarendon declared the reply an excellent one.

A CAREFUL CORRESPONDENT.

How one harassed with so heavy and multifarious responsibilities could have found time to cope with her private correspondence as did the late Queen, must pass the comprehension of all those accustomed carefully to systematise their duties. During the short time that intervened between her illness and death the documents needing her signature collected to the number of 50,000. Her private correspondence was as considerable as that relating to the State. She would go into the minutiæ of estate management with the conscientious care that a small landowner might display. Dr. Robertson who was so long associated with Balmoral, had a remarkable collection of letters from Her Majesty. At the decease of the Doctor, his daughter submitted for Her Majesty's inspection all the letters she had written to him. The Queen retained every one that related to the finance and business side of Balmoral affairs, and returned the rest to Mrs. Lindsay.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

"Till sixty-one no real inroad of any kind had been made in our circle; how heavy has God's hand been since then on me!" There is infinite pathos in the sentence occurring in the Queen's letter to her Poet Laureate. The only times she expressed even the most distant opinion upon Home Rule were in brief sentences in private letters. The first was at the death of Forster. The bitterness of his struggle with Gladstone was common knowledge, and the Queen wrote, We can ill afford to lose so honest, so useful, and courageous a statesman as he was, in these days. To Tennyson she wrote, I cannot in this letter allude to politics, but I know what your feelings must be. Which drew from the aged poet the reply, I wish I may be in my grave, beyond sight and hearing, when an English army fire upon the loyalists of Ulster. But the most remarkable letter so far made public was that in which the woman of heart and impulse appeared and the Queen was forgotten. To think, she wrote upon the announcement of Gordon's death, To think of your dear, noble, heroic brother, who served his country and his Queen so truly, so heroically, with a self-sacrifice so edifying to the world, not having been rescued! That the promises of support were not fulfilled—which I so frequently and constantly pressed on those who asked him to go—is to me grief inexpressible!

HISTORY IN LETTERS.

Some day we may get a different conception of several interesting phases of our national history. The fruits of the historical MSS. Commission will not be lost. Carlyle used to declare that the England of the Civil War and the Commonwealth times might be restored to life by proper exploration of the pamphlets lying in the British Museum. The difficulty of getting hold of letters he did not fully realise until the first edition of his Cromwell had been published. Then the Duke of Manchester came across some important correspondence between the Protector and his ancestor, the Duke of Manchester of the period, and fearing to trust them to the post, took them by hand to the residence of the Sage Carlyle, in a subsequent edition laboriously fused them with the old matter. It was worth the doing. His aged mother regarded all the utterances and writings of Cromwell as inspired oracles but did not trouble to reap the comments of her own son. Different was the Sage's handmaid. Master, madam, is the cleverest man as is? she asked Mrs. Carlyle. We fondly hope so, was the reply.

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An entirely New Blend of Oriental Tobaccos free from all drugs and scenting matter. These Cigarettes are made in England from selected parcels of the very finest Tobacco, and will be found of beautiful mellow flavour—superior to Cigarettes imported from Egypt and other countries.

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Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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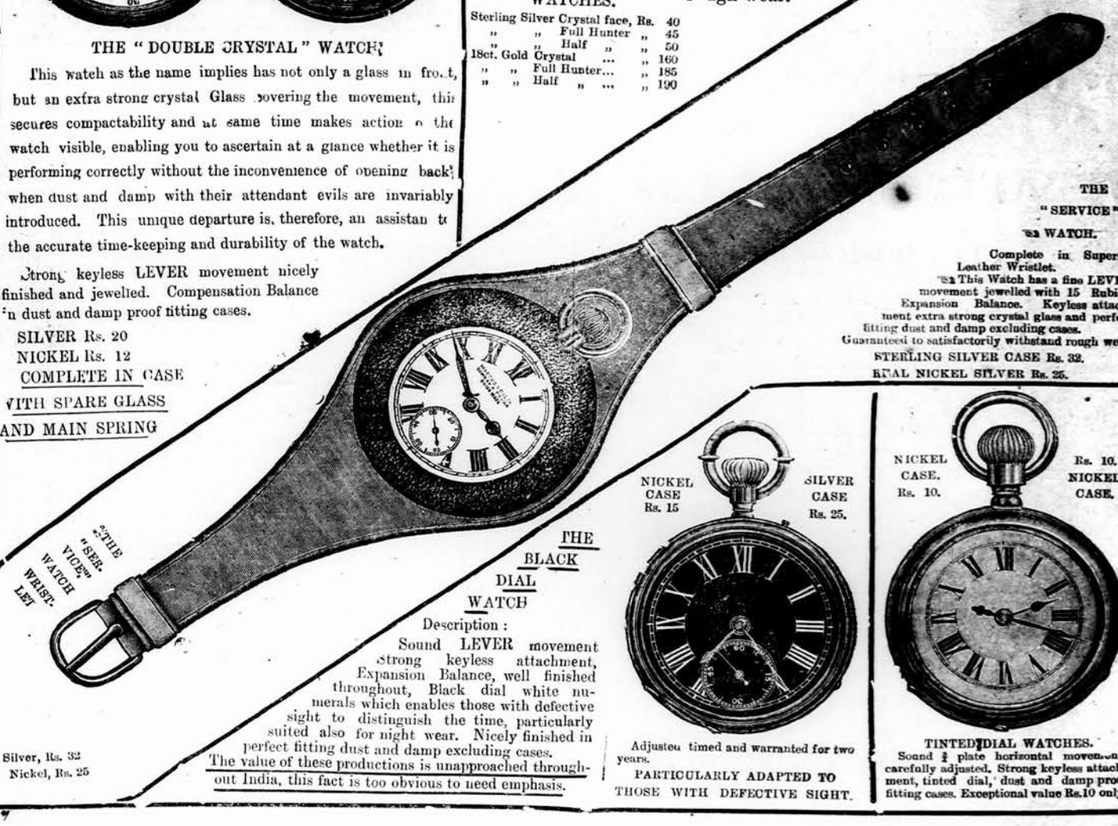

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Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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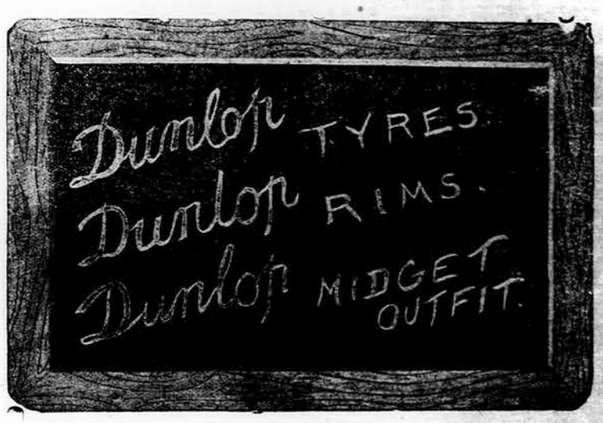

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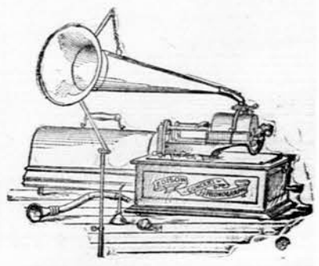

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